Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY MAY 11, 1864. NUMBER 273.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Further Details of Thursday's and Friday's Battles.

THE ENEMY GAINED OUR REAR, BUT GRANT MOVED FORWARD.

Heavy Fighting Yesterday at Spotsylvania.

SECRETARY STANTON'S WAR BULLETINS OF YESTERDAY.

The Very Latest from Gen. Grant up to 11 A. M. Monday.

Our Loss Very Heavy—15,000 Wounded at Fredericksburg.

DEATH OF GEN. SEDGWICK AT SPOTSYLVANIA.

LATEST FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF FORT DARLING.

Gen. Butler Reports Progress Yesterday.

BEAUREGARD WORSTED IN AN ENCOUNTER.

The Railroad South of Richmond Cut.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS—LATEST FROM GEN. STEELE.

Little Rock and Pine Bluff Invested.

GENERAL WASHBURNE'S LATE ORDER AT MEMPHIS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT

Details of His Grand March—Important Rumors.

The War in North Carolina—The Rebel Ram Sunk.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Grand Movement on Richmond.

WAR DEPARTMENT BULLETINS.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1864.

To General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, received at midnight, states that we are fighting for the possession of Rocky Face Ridge, and that Gen. McPherson took Snake Creek Gap, and was seven miles from Resaca this morning. On Saturday the rebels were forced from Tunnel Hill by Thomas, and took position at Buzzard Roost, just north of Dalton. This is represented as a very strong position, which Thomas was unable to drive them from on former occasions. Resaca is on the railroad, about fifteen miles south of Dalton. This will place McPherson, with a strong Corps, in the enemy's rear, while Thomas advances upon the front and Schofield closes on the flank from Cleveland. Probably a great battle was fought on that line yesterday, and may be now in progress.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WASHINGTON, May 10—1.30 p. m.

MAJ. GEN. DIX: I forward a dispatch this moment received from Gen. Butler. It tells the story. (Signed) E. M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR BERMUDA LANDING, May 9, 1864.

To Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our operations may be summed up in a few words. With 1,700 cavalry, we have advanced up the Peninsula, forced the Chickahominy, and safely brought them to our present position. These were colored cavalry, and are now holding the position as our advance towards Richmond.

Gen. Kautz with 3,000 cavalry, from Suffolk, on the same day with our movement up the James river, reached the Blackwater, burned the railroad bridge at Stony Creek from Petersburg, cutting in two Beauregard's forces at that point.

We have landed here, entrenched ourselves, destroyed many miles of railroad, and got a position, which with proper supplies we can hold against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered up the supplies.

Beauregard, with a large portion of his command, was left south of the cutting of the railroad by General Kautz. That portion which reached Petersburg under him, I have whipped to-day, killing and wounding many, and taking many prisoners, after a severe and well contested fight.

Lieutenant General Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's forces.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1864.

To Gen. Dix, New York:

Nothing since my last has been received from Grant or Butler.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—*To Gen. Dix:* Dispatches have been received this afternoon from General Grant, dated at one o'clock yesterday.

The enemy have made a stand at Spotsylvania Court House.

There had been some hard fighting, but no general battle had taken place there. The army is represented to be in excellent condition and with ample supplies.

Gen. Morris and Gen. Robinson are wounded. No other casualties to general officers are reported.

Gen. Dwight has been placed in command of Sedgwick's corps.

Gen. Grant did not design to renew the attack to-day, being engaged in replenishing from the supply train, so as to advance without it.

(Signed.) E. M. STANTON.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Gen. Sedgwick was killed yesterday in a battle at Spotsylvania Court House. This is official.

FROM JAMES RIVER.

WASHINGTON, May 10—4 p. m.

[illegible]

Grant will not be troubled with further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's forces.

[To the Associated Press.]

Fighting commenced yesterday (Monday) noon, and continued till night, between Gen. Hickman's brigade and several other brigades under General Baldy Smith.

Gen. Beauregard commanded in person during the fight.

Our forces drove the enemy back three miles, nearly to Petersburg. We hold the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg.

Gen. Kautz's cavalry succeeded in destroying some portions of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad at Hicksford, and captured many rebel prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Only about 26 men of the 6th Vermont and 5 officers remain.

Gen. Seymour just from Florida is a prisoner.

His brigade was outflanked and broken. No men fought more gallantly or bravely, but it seems that he was unfortunate with his troops.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A messenger from Spotsylvania Court House, yesterday morning, states that Hancock was compelled to retire on the Spotsylvania road until he was joined by Burnside, when he held his ground. On Sunday morning the battle was renewed, and we drove the rebels to P. O. River, and on the 7th the whole rebel army was retreating, and by night had been driven in every direction. This morning we put artillery into play, and when our messenger left heavy cannonading was going on.

It is believed that Lee will make a stand on the North Anna River.

In the three days operations we captured about 8,000 prisoners, and lost about 12,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The *Star* says: A messenger got in last night from the army, who left Spotsylvania yesterday at 12 o'clock. The fight was going on at Spotsylvania Court House. We held the place at that hour, and Lee gave evidence of being weakened and of falling back. The messenger had an escort of one hundred and fifty cavalry, and as guerillas were frequently encountered on the way, it is not improbable that some of the escort were captured when returning to the army.

Our wounded are reported at 15,000, most of whom are at Fredericksburg, and so thick that they are lying in the streets and on the pavements.

A cavalry patrol ordered out could not do duty, as it was difficult to pass between the rows of wounded without trampling on them.

It is said there are between 2,000 and 3,000 rebel wounded there also, who were left upon the field.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following is extracted from a private letter of a member of Gen. Sedgwick's staff, dated Saturday, May 7th:

"Gen. Sedgwick's staff are all right, so far. We have been fighting three days with rather favorable results. Several of Gen. Grant's staff are killed or wounded. Gen. Getty, commanding the second division, is wounded; also Lieut. Fox, of his staff."

The letter speaks of the capture of Gen. Seymour, and says he behaved gallantly, but his brigade was outflanked last (Friday) evening, and broke. It was the same that ran at Mine Run last Fall.

There are no casualties on Burnside's staff, as reported. Gen. Sedgwick was shot in a skirmish near Spotsylvania. A ball entered his eye, killing him instantly.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The special to the *Commercial* says, it is said that the rebels have a large entrenched depot of supplies on the South Anna line of defenses, toward which point Lee was directing his retreat.

Grant, in following him, will be leaving his base of supplies at some distance, but his men have rations for several days with them.

The special to the *World* says: Advices from the front to three o'clock yesterday (Monday) afternoon are received. On Sunday Warren encountered Lee's rear guard at Spotsylvania Court House. A sharp fight immediately ensued. Our troops were at first repulsed, but rallying, advanced with great impetuosity upon the enemy, driving him beyond the Court House.

On Monday an artillery duel was opened and kept up south of Spotsylvania.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The preparations for the wounded in the recent battles are most perfect.

The weather is cooler, and there is no rain, both of which are favorable conditions for Gen. Grant.

Troops are constantly arriving here from the North.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Fort Darling is said to have been captured by our forces. Butler is moving on to Richmond on the south side of James River.

Grant and Butler are evidently running a race for the capture of the rebel capital, and Grant is a little ahead, and the chances are that he will be first to enter it. He has but one day's short march to accomplish it.

The *Express'* special says: Not a word from Grant up to this afternoon. He keeps his counsel as well from the President and War Department as from all others. When he last left Washington, he said to the "God speed" of the President, "I will do my utmost to fulfill public expectation." Not a straggler or deserter has been sent in from the army lines since the battle of Thursday last.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—A special to the *Inquirer*, dated Washington, last night, says: "Meade again moved on the enemy and had a brisk fight at Todd's Tavern, just north of the P. O. River. By night the rebels were retreating on three roads, south, towards Richmond."

On Sunday, the rebels attempted to make another stand, but Meade attacked them.

Dispatches to-night confirm their retreat to North Anna River. The rebels succeeded in getting off most of their wounded up to Saturday night.

The colored troops were not put into the fight, but held as a reserve with Burnside.

We lost but two pieces of artillery altogether.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—A Norfolk paper says: "Gen. Butler had a brisk encounter with Beauregard near Petersburg on Saturday, and on Sunday assailed him with considerable force, and drove him." It adds: "Butler has the key of Richmond in his hands."

Rebel prisoners report that Lee was wounded on Friday.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The *Herald* says: "Butler commenced his march on Richmond from the south side early yesterday morning. One day's uninterrupted march will bring him to James river, opposite Richmond. Important news may be expected to-day."

The *World* has unconfirmed advices that Fort Darling has been captured by Gen. Butler.

The New York *Times* correspondent says: "Butler's position at Bermuda Hundred is considered impregnable. It was gained by sharp fighting, and will be held."

The New York *Tribune* correspondent says: Butler's future movements will depend on those of Grant. Accounts agree that Beauregard is confronting Butler with 20,000 troops.

The *Herald* has the following relative to the battle of Friday and Saturday:

[illegible]

House road, threatening Lee's line of communication. A new line of battle was formed by a change in the position of corps, extended nearly north and south, and gave Lee the choice of being cut off from his Capital, and risking everything upon the wager of a battle.

[illegible]

LATE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Richmond papers of the 6th, contain dispatches from Lee and others, relative to Grant's advance and the battles.

[illegible]

Postscript.

WEDNESDAY MORNING—4 A. M.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 10—11 P. M., 1864.

There has been no engagement at Spotsylvania Court House. The reports of the battle on Sunday, published in the *Star* this evening, are false.

Gen. Sedwick was killed in a skirmish yesterday morning. There were no heavy bodies in sight.

Lee's whereabouts had not been ascertained.

General Grant's headquarters were between Todd's Tavern and Spotsylvania.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 10.

The steamer Commercial had arrived at Memphis from Little Rock. Her officers report that General Steele's forces there, when they left on Thursday last, considered the place safe from rebels, though the citizens were still alarmed. Our troops were in line of battle when the Commercial moved, and Pine Bluff was in the same condition. No one is alarmed excepting citizens, some of whom were leaving. Dobbins with his regiment was between Arkansas and St. Francis rivers, burning cotton and conscripting.

Some of the rebel cavalry had gone in the direction of Fort Smith, it was thought with view to the capture of the place. The Rebels had already taken Dardenelles. There were no particulars of the affair. This is a small town below Fort Smith, and the rebels supposed Government stores to be there as well as at Little Rock. A gentleman who has been with Price's army for three years, and now making his way to his home in Missouri, states the rebel army has been in a demoralized condition since it was compelled to leave Little Rock. He says the rebels are not carrying out their threats of indiscriminate slaughter of captured colored troops. They took many of them at Saline river who were wounded, dressed their wounds, and sent a flag of truce to General Steele for their exchange. He gives as a reason for this change of tactics, that the negroes during the whole of Gen. Steele's late campaign *took no prisoners*, and the rebels thought it the safest policy to compromise the matter. The colored troops are said to have fought like veterans.

Later advices from Little Rock, say that Steele was busily engaged in fortifying the place, which looks as though he expected to be attacked.

Gen. Andrews, at Pine Bluff, is reported to be doing the same, with rebels near at hand. The Commercial had on board 917 bales of cotton. She was not molested on the Arkansas river.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Marine Disasters in the Recent Gale.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, May 10.

A heavy gale from the north came up about nine o'clock last evening, doing considerable damage to the shipping department. The following are the casualties so far as heard from:

Schooner Union, Capt. Griffin, went ashore at the north point, high and dry. She was bound for Marquette.

Schooner Conquest, of this city, went ashore to the southward of the south pier, empty, and will be got off all right.

Schooner Jno. Brown, run back with mainsail split.

Bark Ravena, run back and went ashore south of the pier, loaded with oats.

Brig Standard, owned in Buffalo, loaded with wheat, went ashore at north point.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Movement on Dalton.

NASHVILLE, May 9.—Gen. Sherman's movement opens with the best of promise. The rebel army in his front has been reduced, and ours is much larger than is generally known, and under the best of generalship. Gen. Howard has in his command such division commanders as Gens. Wood, Stanley and Newton. Gen. Thomas has, as corps commanders, Gens. Palmer and Hooker, and as division commanders, Gens. Jeff. C. Davis, Johnson, Baird, Williams, Butterfield and Geary. These are all good officers.

Gen. Howard, with his 4th corps, lately encamped in the vicinity of Cleveland, east of Chattanooga, is moving directly on Dalton, as a feint. Gen. Thomas, with the 14th and 20th corps, has moved from the vicinity of Ringgold, direct on Resaca, and Gen. McPherson, with Gen. Logan's 15th corps, and a portion of the 16th and 17th corps, have moved from Huntsville, Ala., toward Montgomery, to cut off Polk's forces and Mobile from communication with Atlanta.

No fighting is anticipated this side of Dalton, and probably no great battle will take place north of Atlanta. Gen. Schofield's corps, the 23d, is still in East Tennessee, and will probably remain there for the present, awaiting the result of the movements elsewhere. The cavalry in that district are busy cutting rebel lines of communication with Virginia. There are now thirty days' rations at Knoxville and thirty days' at Chattanooga, our bases of supplies, so we are all safe on that score —and supplies are still coming forward in vast quantities.

NASHVILLE, May 8.—I have just received intelligence from the front, of a highly important character. *Dalton has been evacuated by the rebels.* The movements which I detailed you, some days since, were delayed for a short time; but commenced on the afternoon of the 3d inst. and on the morning of the 4th the whole army was in motion, but proceeded with great caution, in order that no disaster might occur to our advance; and at night our forces encamped in the vicinity of Dalton, Ga., ready to commence a battle the next day.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

What the Rebel Papers Say.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Richmond *Whig* says: A dispatch of the 5th, from Demopolis, states that the rebel cavalry, 800 strong, engaged 5,000 Yankees, near Olive Branch Creek, under Gen. Andrews, repulsing the latter with heavy loss, the Yankees retreating toward Baton Rouge.

A Dalton dispatch of the 6th states that the Union pickets were eleven miles from Tunnel Hill, but were so strong that nothing could be learned of our movements.

A Demopolis dispatch of the 5th states that Gen. Emory with 10,000 infantry, two batteries and 200 cavalry was advancing towards Yazoo City.

A Charleston dispatch states that 220 mortar shells were thrown at Fort Sumter between Friday morning and Saturday night. Twelve shells were thrown into Charleston Saturday and ten on Sunday.

Several heavily laden vessels passed Charleston bar on Saturday going westward.

The rebel State vote of thanks to Forrest is under consideration.

Commanders Pegram, Boot and Spaulding have been assigned to rebel clads on James River.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Rebel Demonstrations near Newbern.

HATTERAS, N. C., May 7.—(By mail.)—The schooner Ella Sheldon, bound for New York, that has arrived here from Newbern, and reports that the enemy made a demonstration on Newbern yesterday, cutting of the railroad communication between that place and Beaufort, and making his appearance on the south side of the Neuse River, two miles below the city, with a cavalry force, accompanied by a battery of four guns, which commanded the water approaches to Newbern for a brief period.

[illegible]

Captain White thinks this movement of the enemy was only a cavalry dash, and not intended as a general attack on Newbern.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

A Guerilla Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Heavy Damages Done.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has again sustained serious injury by guerillas. They made an attack at Piedmont, on Thursday, and destroyed about a quarter of a million dollars' worth of property.

[illegible]

SERENADE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

He Speaks Encouragingly of the Virginia Army Movements.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A large number of persons, on short notice, assembled in front of the Executive Mansion, last night, and with the band of the 27th Ohio volunteers, now on the way to the field, complimented the President with a serenade. The President appeared at the portico, and made a brief speech, in which he said the honor was extended not so much, perhaps, to him as to General Grant and the gallant officers and soldiers under his command. He was exceedingly gratified to know that General Grant has not been jostled from his place, but was now on the line of movement according to the original design. While, however, we might rejoice at what had already been accomplished much more remained to be done. The proceedings, which were of short continuance, terminated with enthusiastic cheers for the President, Gen. Grant and the army.

Among the killed in the battle, Thursday and Friday, is Colonel Lombard, of the 1st Michigan regiment.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1864.

HOUSE.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to contract for the care and employment of persons sentenced to the penitentiary by the United States authorities in States and Territories where there are no such institutions, was passed.

The Missouri contested election case—Bruce against Loan—was then taken up.

Mr. BRUCE presented his own case, contending that there had been military outrages on the elective franchise to such an extent as to vitiate the election. He disclaimed being either a Republican or a Democrat, and declared that he had exerted himself, by all proper means, to promote the restoration of the Union. It was decided by twelve majority that Loan was entitled to his seat.

The Speaker caused to be read to the House a communication from the Secretary of War, enclosing a copy of Gen. Butler's dispatch about his successes, &c. Its reading was followed by applause.

The House considered the Senate's amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill. The House adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., reported a bill to adjust the claims of citizens arising out of the present war.

Mr. HALE, of N. H., introduced a bill to amend the act to establish and equalize the grade of navy line officers.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Mich., reported a bill to facilitate trade on the Red River of the North.

The bill to authorize the organization of a veteran volunteer engineer corps of the army of the Cumberland was taken up.

The clause authorizing bounties heretofore given to veterans on re-enlisting, was stricken out and the bill passed.

Mr. COLLAMER'S, (of Vt.,) amendment that banks shall keep one-fourth of gold received as interest on Government bonds until the resumption of specie payments, was rejected—15 to 20.

Mr. SHERMAN'S (of Ohio,) amendment relative to the redemption of their circulating notes, was adopted. The bill was then passed.

Adjourned.

The Pirate Florida.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The brig Mary, from Rio 21st ult., midnight, boarded the pirate Florida; whose officer reported having burned the ship Avon, from China for Boston three weeks previous.

The North Carolina Rebel Ram Sunk.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Information was received here last night that the rebel ram in Albemarle Sound has been attacked and sunk by the United States steamer Sassacus.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 10.—The call of the docket tomorrow will be from 144 to 180 inclusive.

Commercial Postscript.

CHICAGO MARKET—SECOND BOARD.

TUESDAY EVENING—8 P. M.

There was a fair attendance at the Second Board, at the Sherman House, this evening, and the leading grain market was somewhat better.

[illegible]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

CLOSING DAY.

[Telegraphed exclusively to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, May 10, 1864.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 10, 1864.

[illegible]

New York Market—May 10.

[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market—May 10.

[illegible]

Baltimore Market—May 10.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Market—May 10.

[illegible]

Boston Mining Stock Market—May 10.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Oswego Market—May 10.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market—May 10.

[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 Clark Street.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The latest from the exciting theatre of war in Virginia is to noon of Monday, when the armies were skirmishing and engaged in an artillery duel at Spotsylvania. General Grant's own brief dispatch gives a good account of the morale of the army, but, soldier-like, does not seek to brighten the grave aspect of the struggle. He will press forward and use his troops unhesitatingly. He has no news. The losses are very heavy. There are ...ers of our wounded at Fredericksburg. The army of the Potomac is still pressing upon Lee. Grant will succeed, or in his failure the army will be destroyed.

From Gen. Butler the news is direct, up to yesterday, and looks well. A foothold has been gained, and the rebel lines below Richmond cut. Everything in this latter movement is contingent to Grant's success, and his victory over Lee would be made the more complete and crushing by the nether millstone at Bermuda Hundreds.

And mark this, dispatches have been telling the country that the rebel strength in Virginia was weak. If any reader of the Tribune believed it, it has been despite our warning. Now the accounts say it was a ... of surprise in what numbers the rebels were poured forward. Read the ... elsewhere that they are strong in Louisiana, and hang threateningly about our positions in Arkansas, and then be prepared for what must come, a call for fresh troops. The first duty of the States is to turn out the three months levies under the temporary call for 100,000. Meantime a most persistent and effective muster of fresh material for our armies must be made. We can hardly escape the necessity. We may bitterly regret it was ever postponed.

The losses in the terrible fighting in Virginia on Thursday and Friday is attested by the killed and wounded already reported, and these still incomplete. The opposing columns were dashed against each other with crushing impetus, and the fall of leaders of note tells how fierce was the strife. During those two days, Generals Wadsworth, Hays, Federals, and Generals Jones and Jenkins, rebels, were killed. Generals Getty, Gregg, ... and Webb, Federals, and Generals Longstreet, Pegram, Pickett and Hunter, rebels, were wounded. Longstreet was severely injured, and there is a rumor that he cannot survive.

Latest news from Albemarle Sound announces a gallant achievement by the U. S. gunboat Sassacus, in the sinking of the famous rebel ram, just out of the Roanoke river. The rebels are not happy in their ...

Gen. Washburn, at Memphis, has hit the nail on the head, and harmed the rebel cause more than a defeat in the field, by a new decree of non-intercourse, which will fall heavily on cotton buyers and speculators in rebel commerce.

Gen. Sherman is well at his work, and but that the crisis in Virginia absorbs first attention, the country would watch with breathless interest the present operations in Georgia. It will not do to forget that from a disaster in Georgia will come momentous results to the situation in the West.

When a reliable gentleman tells our Cairo correspondent that the rebel army in Arkansas is terribly demoralized, a worthless set in fact, we confess to a feeling of resentment against the imputation on our common sense. Here is Steele, who comes back from his Camden expedition helter-skelter, with Marmaduke at his heels, and is now well nigh invested in Little Rock. Our force in Pine Bluff is in the same situation, and this refugee gentleman coolly bids us rejoice in rebel demoralization. Well, we are thankful. If this be demoralization, that the morale of Price's army is not perfect, else would we be all out of Arkansas, even if they did not give Rosecrans an active command without calling him away from St. Louis. When will lying dispatches cease to persuade the people of the North that we have a foe who is weak and to be despised. We gain only discomfiture by undervaluing the enemy.

News from Gen. Banks is to the 5th inst. In unpleasant list of fresh casualties is given in our former naval losses, the rebels, with the guns captured from Banks, having destroyed four more transports on the river below Alexandria. Their position is a serious one for Bank's water communications, and it would seem all too sadly that his troubles are not yet over. His army still occupies a defensive position at Alexandria. The cotton expedition is a most mournful affair.

Something for Congress to do. Give us a law of Draft that shall give our armies men. More men are wanted, and the events of the last few days may make the call imminent. When we become as earnest and devoted for the right as the rebels are in the wrong, we shall not, on ... grounds, or through timid policy, withhold from our holy cause any element of power. Remove the three hundred dollar clause. Let the citizen be called upon to "go or send a man." The call for more men is coming now. It may be imminent, and a failure to respond fatal, a month hence. Meanwhile, let the West fill up its HUNDRED DAY TROOPS.

ALDERMAN RUH.

The illegal and outrageous course pursued by the Mayor and Copperhead Aldermen on Monday night has disgusted all right-minded men. Alderman Ruh, of the 14th ward, renounces all further affiliation with a party that acts as the Chicago Copperheads have done. He detests and abhors the rebel organ and regards it as a shame and disgrace to have such a sheet quartered on the city treasury as corporation paper. He utterly repudiates the action of the Aldermen on Monday night as illegal and not binding.

[illegible]

The vote of Alderman Ruh added to the Union members of the Council, will give the latter a clear working majority ... in any event. The Cops. will hereafter find a good many nice little games blocked. How do they expect to pass appropriations for the payment of their organ of ... in case it be not ousted? All honor to the ... and independent Ruh, who ... to break through the ... of corrupt and disloyal ...

LOST FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

From all accounts thus far received, Friday's battle, in or near the old Chancellorsville ..., was a most terrible struggle. ... fought with a ferocity never before ..., and with numbers probably ... to the force engaged under Gen. ... Lee ... on Grant's lines in tremendous force, resolved to break them or ..., and thousands did perish ... living walls of iron men. ... columns, turned both wings ... and doubled them up, throwing ... considerable confusion and ... on them. ...

[illegible]

men to Fredericksburg, and early on Saturday morning ordered Burnside to march out on the Spotsylvania Court House road, thereby threatening Lee's line of communications with Richmond. In other words, he marched south towards Richmond. Thereupon Lee precipitately retreated to prevent our army getting between his forces and his capital. He was completely out-generaled. The advantages he had gained at such terrible cost the day before, were all thrown away by his blunder in supposing that Grant contemplated retreating. He forgot that he was dealing with a second General Taylor, who is never whipped while a battalion remains to be formed in battle array. The fighting on Saturday was desultory, Lee retreating south and Grant pursuing him. Some thought he would attempt to make a stand on the south bank of North Anna River; others that he would continue his retreat to Richmond, and there take shelter behind its strong fortifications. But that is exactly what Grant wants him to do. If ever Lee gets behind the Richmond entrenchments the fate of Pemberton at Vicksburg awaits him, with the exception of the paroling part of it. In his encounter with Grant, Lee has discovered what is meant out West by the words pluck and tenacity. He has grappled with a bulldog whose grip can never be loosened except by annihilation.

BURNSIDE'S RESERVES.

When Gen. Grant discovered the large reinforcements that Lee's army was receiving, he ordered Gen. Burnside to march to Washington with thirty thousand of his forty thousand troops encamped at Annapolis. The remaining ten thousand proceeded to Fortress Monroe, to help Butler's operations. The special duty assigned to Burnside was that of protecting Washington. He detached his black troops, some eight thousand men, and placed them in the fortifications and stockades along the railroad between Alexandria and the Rappahannock. With the remaining twenty-two thousand he followed after the main column under Grant, making reconnoissances to the North to see that Lee did not dispatch any considerable force toward the city of Washington. Grant crossed the Rappahannock and opened the fight on Wednesday. Burnside, instead of halting, pressed hard after Grant, and by a forced march of 25 miles reached the field of battle on Thursday evening. The next day he went into the fight with his corps of Reserves with all the dash and bravery that signalized Marshal Ney, at the head of Napoleon's Old Guard. His promptitude and intrepidity saved our lines from impending disaster on several occasions on bloody Friday. All honor to the heroic patriot, Burnside!

Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick.

The severest loss to our Potomac Army since the movement commenced on Tuesday of last week, is the death of Major Gen. John Sedgwick, commander of the 6th Army Corps. He fell on Monday, while gloriously fighting at the head of his command. Gen. Sedgwick was born in Connecticut, we think in 1815. He graduated at West Point in 1837, and was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 2d artillery. In 1839 he was promoted to a 1st Lieutenancy; and brevetted Captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, where he had command of his company. He was highly distinguished for his conduct in the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, and the attack on the San Cosme gate, where he was again in command of his company, and for his gallantry in those engagements was brevetted Major. He was commissioned Captain in 1849, and in March, 1855, promoted to be Major in the 1st cavalry. On the 25th of April, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the 4th cavalry, and on August 31st, Brigadier General of volunteers. He was assigned to Gen. Stone's command on the upper Potomac, when that officer was arrested in February, 1862, and during the Chickahominy campaign he had a division in Gen. Sumner's (2d) army corps. He was commissioned a Major General of volunteers July 4, 1862. At the battle of Antietam Gen. Sedgwick was seriously wounded and carried off the field. On his recovery in Dec., 1862, he was assigned to the command of the 9th army corps (Burnside's). At the second battle of Fredericksburg, under Burnside, he commanded the 6th, and bore a most conspicuous and gallant part in that unfortunate contest; and at the battle of Chancellorsville, under Hooker, his gallantry and daring were even more conspicuous than at Fredericksburg. When Gen. Grant took command of the Potomac army, and changes made in the various corps, Gen. Sedgwick was assigned to the 6th, and in command of it when he fell.

Gen. Sedgwick was never married. A plain, unassuming gentleman, a little above the ordinary height, there was something about the man that inspired confidence and respect. A thorough soldier, prompt in battle ... In his habits in camp he was as simple and unostentatious as Gen. Grant. He never claimed or received privileges there above those of the common soldier. His tent was always on the extreme point, and in the midst of an engagement, always in the thickest of the fight. Gen. Sedgwick was a brave soldier, a noble gentleman, a true-hearted patriot, an honest man.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Gen. Washburn puts a Stopper on Rebel Intercourse with Memphis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 10, 1864.

The steamer Belle Memphis, Capt. Dan Musselman, arrived this evening, with a huge load of passengers, bringing Memphis dates to yesterday (Monday) afternoon. Everything was quiet along the river.

Col. Price, of the Confederate army, nephew of Gen. Daddy Price, arrived in Memphis on Sunday evening, in the character of a prisoner of war, having been captured a short distance below Hernando, Miss., while on a visit to some relatives.

A man named Ed. Wells has been sent to Cairo, charged with being a thief. We have enough of that sort already.

All the blacksmiths of Memphis have been excused from military duty, the Government requiring their services at their trade.

The following order has been issued by General Washburn:

Headquarters District of Memphis, Tenn.,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 10, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.

The practical operations of commercial intercourse from this city with States in rebellion, has been to help largely to feed, clothe and equip our enemies. Memphis has been of more value to the Southern Confederacy since it fell into Federal hands, than Nassau. To take cotton belonging to the Confederate Government to Nassau or any other foreign port is a hazardous proceeding. To take it to Memphis and convert it into supplies and greenbacks, and return to the lines of the enemy, or to place the proceeds to the credit of the rebel Government in Europe, without passing again into the rebel lines, is safe and easy.

I have undoubted evidence that large amounts of cotton have been and are being brought here to be sold belonging to the rebel Government. The past and present system of trade has given strength to the rebel army, while it has demoralized and weakened our own. It has invited the enemy to hover around Memphis as his best base of supply when otherwise he would have abandoned the country. It renders of practical non-effect the blockade upon the ocean, which has cost and is costing so many millions. It opens our lines to spies of the enemy and renders it next to impossible to execute any military plan without its becoming known to him long enough in advance for him to prepare for it. These facts are known to every intelligent man in Memphis. What is the remedy—for these great and overshadowing evils? Experience has shown that there can be but one remedy, and that is total prohibition of all commercial intercourse with States in rebellion. It is therefore ordered that from and after the 15th day of May, 1864, the lines of the army at Memphis be closed, and no person will be permitted to leave the city without a special pass from these headquarters. After that date all persons desirous of coming into the city will be permitted to do so, but should be notified by the pickets that they will not be allowed to return.

All persons who desire to leave the city to go beyond our lines must do so before the 15th inst.

By order of Major General C. C. WASHBURN.

WM. H. MORGAN, Major and Adjutant.

This proclamation, which differs materially in effect from Gen. Prince's order No. 27, published yesterday, on the same subject, creates considerable fluttering in certain circles in Memphis.

Gen. Washburn is in earnest, and will enforce his order unless compelled to retract it, which is hardly probable.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

Serious Disasters to Our Gunboat and Transport Fleet.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 9, 1864.

The United States dispatch boat Gen. Lyon has just arrived from Donaldsville, La., on the 1st. On the 5th inst., the transports City Belle, Emma, (side wheeler,) and John Warner, in passing the battery twelve miles below Alexandria, were fired upon and destroyed. The gunboat Signal was destroyed by the same battery, and the gunboat Covington set on fire to prevent her falling into rebel hands. Capt Ford, her commander, was the last man to leave her decks and fired a train which exploded her.

The rebel battery was composed of guns captured from Gen. Banks.

Banks' army remains still at Alexandria and is strong enough to resist any attack that can be made upon him.

During the fight above Alexandria the gunboat Juliet was destroyed and Admiral Porter's boat, Cricket, suffered severely, both her engineers being killed and a number of her crew wounded. Forrest, Chalmers, Lee and Roddy reported at West Tupelo, Miss., last Saturday.

A soldier, who had made his escape from that place says that our forces had whipped the rebels at or near Bolivar and Jackson, and they were retreating toward Okolona.

WANTED—Immediately. A Room and Board ...

WANTED—A Photographer ...

WANTED—5,000 to 10,000 ...

WANTED—Old Scrap ...

WANTED—A Drug Clerk ...

WANTED—At Batcham's Shingle Mills, ...

WANTED—A situation by a young girl ...

WANTED—A situation in a Drug Store ...

WANTED—Ten first-class Canvassers ...

WANTED—To Hotel Men. Wanted a ...

WANTED—A situation as clerk ...

WANTED—By a young man, a situation ...

WANTED—A sober steady man ...

WANTED—A situation to take care of horses ...

WANTED—The one hundred day men ...

WANTED—An experienced packer ...

WANTED—A good Teamster ...

WANTED—$2,000. A business man would invest ...

WANTED—Tenants with plenty of help ...

WANTED—A situation to travel with a lady ...

WANTED—Mrs MARY KEELEY ...

WANTED—The parents of a smart intelligent boy ...

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer ...

WANTED—A Substitute. Address Post Office ...

WANTED—Two Carpenters ...

WANTED—A pleasant room with board ...

WANTED—By an Engineer now running ...

WANTED—A situation as Traveling Agent ...

WANTED—A situation as General Clerk ...

WANTED—Two experienced Clothing Salesmen ...

WANTED—A gentleman and his wife ...

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper ...

WANTED—A good investment ...

WANTED—By a young Attorney ...

WANTED—A good Brick Moulder ...

WANTED—A good Brass Moulder ...

WANTED—An experienced bank book-keeper ...

WANTED—By a young man ...

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's ...

WANTED—25 Carpenters and Joiners ...

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Efficient Agents to sell Bryant's ...

WANTED—Ten per day ...

WANTED—100 Agents to sell the Life of ...

WANTED—Agents ...

WANTED—Efficient Agents ...

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the ...

WANTED—Agents. A curiosity ...

WANTED—Agents to sell ...

WANTED—$50 per month ...

WANTED—Agents to sell the ...

WANTED—6,000 Agents ...

WANTED ...

Boarding.

BOARDING—For two, in two parlors ...

BOARDING—Wanted for a lady ...

BOARDING—Very desirable ...

BOARDING—A large, double room ...

New Advertisements.

A HOUSE! A HOUSE! MY KINGDOM FOR A HOUSE!—Any person having a house to rent, containing from eight to twelve rooms ... ADAMS & SPRINGER, northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, or by addressing P. O. Box 4668, Chicago. my11-d361-1t

ROSEHILL CEMETERY. SPECIAL TRAIN This WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 11th, 1864. Leave Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Depot at 2½ P. M., and returns at 4.30. Fare 25 cents for the round trip. my11-d363-1t F. E. BENSON, Supt.

HARD RUBBER TRUSS ES-TABLISHMENT, 126 Clark street. J. H. ... Light, Cool and Durable ... P. O. Box 3366. my11-d366-1t-w&f&m-tf

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, Tuttle's Block, North Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. DR. REYNOLDS, (Late of London, England,) Surgeon, Oculist and Aurist, performs every operation connected with Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, and successfully treats all curable diseases of the EYE and EAR. ... my11-d369-1t

TO DENTISTS.—Wanted a young man as Assistant Dentist. Address, with qualifications &c., ... or call on E. A. SMITH, D. D. S., ... my11-d353-1t

OFFICE OF THE JOLIET AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. BOSTON, April 19, 1864. The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, for the choice of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of said Company, in Joliet, Illinois, on Thursday the 2d day of May next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. J. W. BROOKS, President. ISAAC LIVERMORE, Sec'y. my11-d361-1t

TO FARMERS WANTING A DAIRY WOMAN. A woman (having a good son 14 years old) fully capable of taking charge of a dairy ... Apply to Rev. Mr. TUTTLE, 40 West Franklin street, Chicago. my11-d361-2t

COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS desiring their supplies of Chicago dailies and Eastern publications promptly, and at THE LOWEST CASH PRICES, will order from C. H. SHAVER, my11-d368-1t 85 Griswold street.

BRIG. GEN. RANSOM.—The best Carte de Visite yet published of Gen. Ransom, taken from life by ourselves. Sent by mail for 25 cents. Also, a copy of Lieut. Gen. Grant—price 25 cents. Dealers supplied at the usual rates. BOWMAN & RAWSON, my11-d360-1t Peru, Illinois.

MATRIMONIAL.—All wishing to be happy by matrimony ... I will send you the address of your choice ... Address, in confidence, Post Office Box 211, DeKalb Centre, DeKalb County, Illinois. my11-d361-1t

NOTICE.—On and after Monday, May the 9th inst., the Richmond House will cease to be kept upon the European plan, and will be kept for the reception of guests at two dollars and fifty cents per day. ... H. W. HYMAN. Chicago, May 7th, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS CHICAGO CITY GUARD, FIRST REG'T ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER MILITIA, CHICAGO, May 9th, 1864. All officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment will report at Camp Fry on Thursday ... J. L. HANCOCK, Col. Com. my11-d354-1t

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES, Co. A, First Regiment Illinois Militia.—You are hereby notified to be at your Armory in Garrett Block on Thursday next, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., sharp, prepared to report at Camp Fry. J. C. BIGELOW, Captain. my11-d360-1t

SILVER PLATED GOODS. We would call the attention of those about HOUSE FURNISHING To OUR SPRING STOCK of FINE SILVER AND PLATED Tea Sets, Castors, Cake Baskets, ICE PITCHERS, Waiters, Berry Dishes, Knives, Spoons, Forks, &c. Comprising many New Patterns, richly and beautifully Chased. Also, great variety of FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS. GILES, BRO. & CO., Agents Rogers, Smith & Co.'s celebrated Plated Ware. 142 Lake Street.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 36 Broadway. New York, April 29, 1864. ... F. S. WINSTON, Pres't. O. CRONKHITE, Agent, 47 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

THE LATEST ARTICLE OUT In the Way of Toys, IS THE Automatic Dancer! If you want to GRIN, instead of attending at the "Academy of Music," save the many 25 cents you otherwise would spend, and invest in that which will be take a "room full." Take it home to your children. Play on it yourself. Laugh and grow fat. NOBLE'S Notion and Toy Bazaar. 175 Lake Street.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, DEALERS IN WRAPPING, PRINTING & WRITING PAPERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 42 & 44 STATE STREET, Opposite City Hotel, Chicago. CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

THE LOWEST FARES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS, Are secured by purchasing tickets ALL RAIL, OR LAKE AND RAIL, BY THE GRAND TRUNK AND Vermont Central Railways OR Grand Trunk Line of Steamers, At the Company's offices, 48 Clark street, Chicago, or 241 Main street, Milwaukee. J. R. WHITMAN, Gen. Western Passenger Agent. EDWD. P. BEACH, Gen. Agt. Grand Trunk Railway. L. MILLIS, Gen. Agt. Vt. Central Railway.

AUCTION TRADE SALES OF BOOTS & SHOES AT WHOLESALE, Every WEDNESDAY at 9½ o'clock A. M. We shall commence our regular sale of CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES March 9th, and continue them on every Wednesday. Our stock is always open for examination, and will be kept constantly filled with the Most Desirable Goods OF THE SEASON. GORE, WILLSON & CO.

New Advertisements.

(Now Ready)

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE For the week ending May 12, 1864.

[illegible]

BAILEY'S CHICAGO DIRECTORY.

Mr. Halpin, in reply to my charge against him of underhanded dealing and deceptiveness, is seeking to turn the tables on me, by referring to sundry advertisements given me as far back as March. ...

[illegible]

JOHN C. W. BAILEY. Directory Office, 128 and 130 Clark street.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM Cures Croup Every Time. Cures Tickling in the Throat. Cures the Most Stubborn Cough. Cures Chills and Fever. Cures Influenza and Sore Throat. Cures Asthma and Relieves Consumption. Cures all if the directions are strictly followed ... LORD & SMITH, GENERAL AGENTS. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIVED TO U. S. 10-40 BONDS AT PAR. ... PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers, Corner of Clark and South Water-sts., Chicago, Ill.

SCHOOL FURNITURE. Desks and Seats of best quality and at lowest prices. Send for an Illustrated Catalogue. Address HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 113 Dearborn street.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, Ship Chandlers, Offer for sale a full assortment of CORDAGE AND TWINES CHAINS, ANCHORS, OAKUM, TAR, Cotton and Hemp Canvass, Wool Sacking, Sails, Tents, Awnings, Flags, &c. 209 South Water Street.

W. W. STRONG, 263 Randolph Street, Manufacturer and Dealer in FURNITURE AND BEDDING, ...

FOR USE AGAINST MOTHS CEDAR CAMPHOR HARRIS & CHAPMAN, ... Sold by all Druggists.

WEED LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES will do ALL kinds of Sewing, and are the BEST and CHEAPEST Machines in the market. ...

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Salesrooms in Portland Block ... Regular sale of Household Goods every Saturday.

EYE AND EAR.—Deafness, ...

New Advertisements.

SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD, Offer to the Trade for Cash, AT Very Low Prices! A VERY COMPLETE STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, WHITE GOODS AND LINENS, Shawls, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, WOOLENS, LACE GOODS, Embroideries, Bugle Trimmings, Linen Collars, Shirts, Neck Ties, &c., &c. Buyers will find it to their interest to examine our stock. 10, 12 and 14 Lake Street, SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD.

REMOVAL. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH Have removed from No. 20 to their Magnificent, New and Spacious DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 10, 12 and 14 Lake street, Where they have now ready for SPRING TRADE OF 1864, Much the Largest, Handsomest, Best Assorted, and Cheapest Stock of HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canada Hats, Palm Leaf Hats, Shaker Hoods, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats, &c. TO BE FOUND EAST OR WEST; Bought before the recent advance, and will be offered to all buyers at LOW PRICES. ... WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH.

QUESTIONS! QUESTIONS! QUESTIONS! THAT Concern Every One to Answer. Are you bald? Does your hair fall off? Has your hair become thin? Is it turning gray before its time? ... CLARK'S Distilled Restorative FOR THE HAIR! ... C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors. LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, General Agents.

WOOD WARE, WILLOW WARE. ... PAINTED AND PLAIN Wood & Willow Ware WOOL TWINE. Childrens' Cabs, Gigs, Cradles, Carts, Wheelbarrows, &c. NATHANIEL WHITE, 107 South Water Street, Chicago.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. I have this day associated with myself Mr. George ... GEO. McKEAND. Chicago, May 1, 1864.

GEO. McKEAND & CO., Drapers and Tailors, 54 Dearborn Street, ... CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, ... Custom Department ... GEO. McKEAND & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 54 Dearborn Street.

IRON AND STEEL HEEL AND TOE PLATES. HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, ...

CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP COMPANY ...

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE ...

Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The voluminous dispatches from all sources published within the last two days in the Tribune, gives as correct a view of the situation as can at present be communicated. The news is, of course, not full, nor from official sources except in a secondary degree. It will be meager for some days. After a storm it will take several days for the telegraph to be rectified and to obtain a clear account of the damages; but in this case we do not understand the storm to be yet over. We have had a heavy gale with thunder and lightning which leaves some wrecks, but the clouds are not dispersed.

It will be noticed that we hear next to nothing yet from Grant himself, which shows that the Lieutenant General has yet work on hand, and considers nothing so far advanced toward completion as to be in condition to report.

As we have been frequently misled in similar cases by the first bulletins, especially from the Potomac army, there may be with some a doubt as to how much is to be believed in the present case. But we see no reason to think any doubt is to be had on the success of the recent movement.

That we may place ordinary confidence in the accounts, so far as they go, is reasonable, from several considerations. They come for one thing, from a great number of points and materially confirm each other. Then, it has never been Gen. Grant's habit to lie, concerning his movements, be they successes, or disasters; and as he does not abuse the public confidence himself, others will be slow to do it for him, and, finally, it must have got through the brain of the War Department by this time, that it is just as well to tell the truth in the first place as to amuse the public for a week with falsehoods, to be obliged to swallow them all at the week's end. We apprehend, therefore, that the public need not fear a repetition of the sort of stories which were sent out after the battle of Chancellorsville last year.

The resumé of operations thus far is about this: The advance of Grant across the Rapidan was on Tuesday night of last week. There was skirmishing on Wednesday, fighting on Thursday, and on Friday a hard and very general battle. That night Lee drew off, and whether to Richmond direct, or to the South Anna, across which to await Grant for another fight, does not appear. Gen. Grant had reached and occupied the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, including the town of Fredericksburg; and was crowding forward toward the Anna at last advices of this writing.

It does not thus appear that all Gen. Lee's digging across the Rapidan was of any value to him in the contest; Gen. Grant having crossed on his right and so far from his main works as to draw him away from them to the battle. Why Gen. Lee should have suffered him to cross the stream in such security, can be accounted for on only one of two suppositions. He either must have been mistaken as to time, Grant having advanced a little before he was ready for him, and thus have somewhat surprised him; or he may have thought the tangled woods of the "Wilderness" a better field of resistance than the banks of the Rapidan; and especially as, if he could defeat him there, the recrossing of the river might endanger the whole of Grant's army. A third supposition is possible, viz: That Grant's movement would be upon his left instead of his right; but we hardly think he looked for him in that quarter.

Our readers will see that Grant's movement is so comprehensive, and in such strength at all points, that should it miscarry at one of them, there is still room for it to succeed as a whole. The Confederacy must have a prodigious force in the field to hold it back at all the places upon which it is made to press. We have no faith whatever in the accounts we have been receiving from deserters and others as to the small force the rebels have in the field. Lee may have had but 60,000 or 70,000 men with him on the Rapidan, but he has more troops than that within supporting distance. The conscription has been merciless; and though the rebel army may not be equal in numbers to our own, it is still large, and is without doubt "well in hand." But we believe it will find more work than it has calculated upon in attending to all that now demands its attention.

Some of the movements we believe to have been a surprise to the rebels. The passage up the James River does not seem to have been anticipated by them, though privately understood some time ago to be on foot in well informed quarters. We regret the tone of some of the dispatches in that region, in claiming special credit for this or that General for this move. It will be time enough to put in that sort of claim when the work is accomplished. The public would just as soon it should be a plan of Gen. Butler's as of anybody else, but would rather wait a little before hearing the title to it vindicated. Merit can always bide its time. The people will hold their breath till more is reported, not only from Virginia, but from Chattanooga. But we know Gen. Grant's habit to follow up his successes and have no idea, therefore, but that the well grounded anxiety of the public to hear more will not be gratified.

THE GREAT SANITARY FAIRS.

Perhaps some person has been tempted to ask the question, as during the winter and spring the successive fairs of such large proportions have been held in various large cities, of what use all this gathering of monies for the army, now perfectly healthy, and with only here and there a wounded man in the hospitals? We can begin to see, now that the army takes the field. Already at the first clash of arms we hear of ten thousand wounded men, the first instalment of which are arriving at Washington.

Gen. Grant is prepared to fight a succession of battles, and we take it, intends to keep them going, if possible, until something is determined. Within a month he may fight ten stiff battles, unless sooner defeated, if the enemy is able to stand up under so many. And if each battle should number a loss of ten thousand, we should have a hundred thousand wounded men, to say nothing of the sick sent to the hospital through the increased exposures of field service. It would be nothing strange if quite that number of men should demand medical care and nursing within the coming six weeks, whether the result of ten battles or three. We have not before undertaken a campaign where the understood programme of the whole has been marching and fighting alternately and without cessation, as at present. It has been our mode to undertake some little special job, like the cutting away of some little twig, or at most a limb of the rebellion; and having accomplished that, or failed in it, as the case might be, we have sat down a month or six months to rest. The aim now is at the trunk of the tree; and having spent the whole winter in grinding the axes, and putting up the provisions, and fastening the ones for the service, the whole troop of choppers have gone out, led by lumberman Grant, to hew this huge structure to the ground and bring it off.

That a multitude of men will come down in a short time cannot admit of a doubt. But if the work is done—if the rebellion gets its death blow—the expense will not be so much felt; though death and wounds are not matters to be trifled with at any time. But it is just as well to crowd wounds and death into a short space of time as to spread them over a large one, if so the work which answers to them be accomplished.

In the earlier part of the war this crowding the sick and wounded into hospitals was attended with a vast amount of suffering from their want of preparation to deal with it. It has taken two or three years to learn how to do it. The time to get ready for a storm is while the weather is fair, and before the rain sets in. The winter and spring has been the wise time for preparation for the work now in hand. Full as the coffers of the Sanitary Commission are by the efforts which began in Chicago, and have borne fruit in a million of dollars in New York—to be still continued at St. Louis and Philadelphia, the money will now be wanted. Thousands of lives will be saved by it; and an abundance of comfort will be administered otherwise unknown.

KNOX AND BLAIR.

Among the contested election cases of the present session of Congress none excites so much interest as that of Knox and Blair, of the St. Louis district, Mo. The prominence of the district represented, and the notoriety acquired by Blair during a series of years render the case conspicuous before the whole country. The matter is not yet acted upon by the House; but the report of the Committee of Elections unseats Blair and elects Knox. The endeavor was made by Blair's friends to dismiss him, by reason of his holding a military commission, from an unwilling [illegible] to have the facts attending the election, and which demonstrated the grossest irregularities, brought out before the country. But a majority of the committee held [illegible] and put the case upon its true merits [illegible] the House will ratify the action of the committee.

Mr. Knox, the so far successful contestant, is a man in the prime of life, and a lawyer by profession. He is a native of Massachusetts, a son of Gen. Knox, of Blandford, deceased, and whom some residents of the county of that State may remember as figuring some forty years ago, and for many years together at the general militia musters at Northampton. Mr. Knox married a daughter of Mathew Carr, an old resident of St. Louis; but divides his residence between Missouri and Massachusetts. Mrs. Knox died about two years ago. Mr. Knox is a man of fair talents, of scrupulous honor, strictly conscientious, but a little eccentric. He will probably attract less attention than Blair, but will be quite as useful and respectable as a member.

His record on the question of slavery is thoroughly radical. He was anti-slavery when to be so in St. Louis gained no reputation, and without courage and standing might expose one even to violence. Without belonging to any anti-slavery organization, Mr. Knox has been accustomed to express himself with the utmost freedom. We rejoice at his prospects of success in Congressional life.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Republican triumph in the Fifth District at the election held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lovejoy, is overwhelming. Look at the result:

	Ingersoll's Maj.
Bureau Co.	[illegible]
Henry Co.	[illegible]
Knox Co.	[illegible]
Stark Co.	[illegible]
Putnam Co.	[illegible]
Marshall Co.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Peoria, for Weed	[illegible]
Ingersoll's majority	[illegible]

The vote in the city of Peoria was:

Ingersoll	[illegible]
Weed	[illegible]

	Ingersoll.	Weed.
Princeton	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elmwood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hennepin	[illegible]	[illegible]

Galesburg gave Ingersoll 280 majority. The Copperheads were severely handled. The people of the district felt that it would be little less than sacrilegious to elect a Copperhead successor to the Apostle of Freedom—Lovejoy.

The Cleveland Convention.

The call for the Cleveland Convention to meet on the thirty-first instant, has just appeared. The short time given for its assembling, doubtless arises from the fact that, as its members will have no constituency, the little formalities and delays incident to the appointment of delegates are dispensed with. In fact the "call" is merely a newspaper advertisement that its signers will meet at Cleveland, and as the three tailors of London in convention resolved that "we the People of England," &c., so they will represent the Union party of the United States, and nominate a candidate for President. "Every one to their taste."

☞ At the burning of the Palace Garden in Cincinnati a few days since, quite a collection of curiosities was destroyed. A sea lion was burned up, also a fine live eagle, a cage of live animals and birds, a trick pony and a collection of wax figures.

AN EDITOR WANTED.—There is a good opening for a radical Republican editor, with a small amount of capital, at the large and flourishing town of Fort Madison, Iowa. Address John Van Valkenberg, Esq., for information.

☞ There will be a Union mass meeting in Galesburg May 11th. Gen. A. C. Harding, Col. Bob Ingersoll and Clark E. Carr will address the meeting. "The field band" of the 17th Illinois will also be there. Old Knox is sound and clear from *Weeds*.

POLITICAL.

Delegates to the State Convention.

CHAMPAIGN CO.—The Union County Convention was held on Saturday last, and appointed delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. The former were unanimously instructed to vote for Gen. Oglesby for Governor, and the latter H. P. H. Bromwell for Congress.

HENRY CO.—A. Crawford, S. M. Smith, W. L. Willey, C. C. Wilson, J. B. Flagg, H. M. Comstock, Amos Gould, J. I. Bennett, H. Patty.

JACKSON CO.—Capt. F. Evans, Ben. Wharton, J. S. Vincent, Philip Kimmel.

RICHLAND CO.—R. S. Canby, Esq., A. W. Hawkins, J. H. Roberts, Dr. D. Eckly. *Congressional Delegates*—H. Grass, Esq., S. W. Cunn, W. H. Williamson, S. M. Thompson.

MAJOR GENERAL OGLESBY.

A Splendid Sword to be Presented to Him.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 9.

The officers and soldiers of the 2d brigade 2d division of the 16th (formerly 13th) army corps, have purchased a splendid sword, which they design to present, as soon as possible, or when convenient, to their late brave and popular commander, Major General R. J. Oglesby. The sword was in custody of Capt. A. G. Hawes, until Saturday last, when it was turned over by him to an appropriate committee in St. Louis for exhibition during the approaching great fair in that city.

The sword was designed by Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, of New York, and reflects much credit upon the artist's genius. The grasp of the hilt is a statue of the Goddess of Liberty clad to the waist in armor, and leaning on a sword. Her head is covered by one of the wings of the "National Bird" which surmounts the whole. This statue is a model of artistic beauty; the anatomy is perfect, and the finish exquisite. The guard is the American flag wound and connected by cord and tassel, with the guard-plates, upon which the General's monogram stands out in relief. The whole is of gold, and is solid, as its weight abundantly testifies.

Upon the first band is a representation of the wounding of Gen. Oglesby in the battle of Corinth. He is represented in bold relief as he fell from his horse, pierced through the breast by a minie ball, and supported as was the case, by a soldier who was standing near. His horse, at the same time being wounded, is represented in the agonies of death. The upper band is surmounted by a dog's and a lion's head, emblematic of courage and fidelity; under which is Hercules reclining upon his club. The figures on the relief of the upper band are most elaborate and artistic.

The second band represents a female figure recording upon a tablet the battles in which Gen. Oglesby has been engaged. The lower band delineates a charge of cavalry and also a bayonet charge. The blade was made by the Ames Company of Chicopee, Mass., and is quite unique. It is of the finest steel, and will cut an ordinary sword blade as if it were wood.

Altogether, this is the finest weapon I have ever seen, and if I may believe critics supposed to be competent, it is the finest ever made in this country. Nearly every soldier in the 2d brigade has his mite invested in it. In some of the regiments it was necessary to limit the subscriptions to twenty-five cents—so eager were the men to show their affection for their beloved commander. The cost of this splendid sword was about $3,000.

Deaths of Soldiers at Little Rock Hospital.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 24, 1864.

Report of deaths in the Department of Arkansas, during the week ending April 23d, 1864:

Elwood Jennings, B, 18th Mich.; Philston Hasard, do do; U. Allman, E, 3d Ills.; A. Brown, K, do; Silas Johnson, K, 50th Ind.; Joseph H. Webb, K, 3d Ark. cav.; Chas. Clarkson, G, do do; John Fisher, A, 3d Ill. battery; Henry Hunt, [illegible] Merrill's Horse; William Pierce, M, 3d Mo. cav.; Richard Ward, E, do do; John Ulmer, K, 3d Iowa; Harrison McCoy, I, 18th Ill.; Corp. Chas. Tuck, A, 28th Wis.; Henry C. Black, K, 106th Ill.; Francis M. Bullitt, F, 36th Iowa; Jonathan [illegible]; William Kinney, [illegible], 28th Ill.; C. H. Payton, teamster.

JAS. C. WHITEHILL,
Surgeon U. S. V., and Medical Director, Department of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 16, 1864.

Report of deaths in the Department of Arkansas during the week ending April 16th, 1864:

Corp. Stephen Churchman, 4th Ark. Cav., Co. C; Corp. Alex. W. Beasley, A, do; David Atterbury, H, 43d Ill. inf.; James Richardson, C, 28th Iowa; Wm. Parson, A, 77th Ohio; Charles Bailey, H, 3d Ark. Cav.; Marion Cooper, H, do; George Adams, [illegible]; Wm. Williams, [illegible]; [illegible] Bateman, B, do; Jesse R. Pelham, B, do.

JAS. C. WHITEHILL,
Surgeon U. S. V. and Medical Director, 7th A. C. and Dept. of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 17, 1864.

Report of deaths in the Department of Arkansas during the week ending April 16th, 1864:

Joseph [illegible] Lash, [illegible]; John M. Scott, K, 43d Ill.; Fayette Marsh, G, 12th Mich.; Lyman Bevin, H, 4th Ill.; Geo. H. Noll, M, 2d Mo. art.; Silas Johnson, K, 50th Ind.; Joseph H. Webb, K, 3d Ark. cav.; Chas. Clarkson, G, 3d Ark. cav.; John Pierce, K, 3d Ark. cav.; Milton Looney, E, 1st Iowa cav.; C. H. Payton, teamster.

JAS. C. WHITEHILL,
Surg. U. S. V. and Med. Director, 7th Army Corps and Dept. of Ark.

A Man and His Wife Struck by Lightning.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 9th.]

On Saturday evening a few minutes after 7 o'clock, a very heavy stroke of lightning struck on Michigan avenue, nearly opposite Sheadbury's Hotel, killing a woman and very severely injuring her husband, who were walking quietly along the street. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Connelly, the unfortunate objects of the stroke, were passing quietly along the avenue on the side opposite the hotel named, when suddenly, a vivid flash darted down, and immediately Mrs. Connelly fell to the pavement. She was straightway taken into the hotel, but lived only a few seconds, gasping two or three times and then expiring. Mr. Connelly was severely injured, having his left shoulder and breast completely paralyzed. Mrs. Connelly leaves a family of four small children, who are thus suddenly bereaved. Mr. Connelly is a machinist in Flowers' Brass Foundry on Brush street. They had been down to the market purchasing their provisions for Sunday, and were on their way to their home, which is at 88 Cherry street, when they met with this lamentable accident.

The Ladies' Economy Movement in New York.

A letter from New York city says:

The ladies' movement for the curtailment of foreign luxuries, in order to stop the efflux of gold, is rapidly extending itself. At a fashionable party at the mansion of one of the wealthiest merchants, in 5th street, near Lexington avenue, a neatly printed "pledge" was handed around among the ladies to sign, thus committing them against buying, for the present, any more silks, satins, velvets, [illegible], or other foreign luxuries. Of course everybody signed it, and when the [illegible] was dispensing, the hostess announced that at her next entertainment her guests would be expected to come, the ladies in calico, and the gentlemen in satinet and corduroy.

THE GREAT CONFLICT.

Gen. Butler's Grand Movement.

AN IMMENSE FLEET IN THE JAMES RIVER.

Below we present a detailed account of the preliminaries of the great conflict now pending, which we have compiled from various sources. It relates to matters with Grant, Butler and Sherman, and we print them together as parts of one grand plan of operations:

WHITE [illegible], JAMES RIVER, VA., May 5, 1864.

THE ORDERS TO MOVE AND THE ADVANCE.

The fleet was full of excitement last evening, as orders were received to get underway at an early hour this morning. The naval portion of the expedition was in readiness to move on signal; and we must credit the military authorities with being ready much sooner than we anticipated, and with a promptitude never excelled in this or any other department. A portion of our flotilla was moved up in advance to make a reconnoissance, and at the same time to prevent the guerillas from harrassing the unarmed transports as they came up.

At early dawn the iron-clads, as well as the rest of the flotilla, hove up their anchors and started ahead. It was a grand sight—such an one as has never before been witnessed upon these waters. Five iron-clads and more than a score of wooden vessels make up our fleet. We expect before the week has ended to be able to show rebels the intention of our naval demonstration.

At the time of the publication of this letter it will be no harm to say that the naval operations are intended to cover the advance of the army, and protect it from sharpshooters and flying detachments of rebel artillery, which we may reasonably expect to encounter in our passage up this river. The forces of General Butler expect to land on the south side of the James River. The flotilla will not only protect the landing, but will keep far enough ahead to prevent the rebels from annoying the troops during that operation.

THE REBEL FLEET—AN IRON CONTEST DESIRED.

We are aware that the rebels have three iron-clads above Fort Darling, and the commander of these vessels may be tempted to come down and try their powers with our vessels. Some persons may think that the rebels are not aware that we have any iron-clads in our flotilla; but we must remind them that not a vessel has moved here for some days but the fact has been immediately telegraphed to Richmond. Therefore it is possible that the Union iron-clads may not have an opportunity to sink, disable or capture the rebel trio. We are itching for a contest between the armored vessels. The coming hours are big with hope and anxiety. Thousands of hearts are beating fast with expectation for the glorious future. Many claim ere another week has passed away to tread the streets of the capital of the Confederacy. Alas! many of these brave fellows will never see the place. The unerring aim and the deadly bullet of the foe will lay them low far this side of the goal of their ambition.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The army transports started with the naval vessels, and by seven o'clock the whole fleet, consisting of about one hundred vessels, were on their way up the James River. About noon to-day the last of the army vessels started from Newport News. The gunboat Mount Washington came up late in the afternoon, having two ordnance and coal schooners in tow. The iron-clad Roanoke is stationed at Newport News as the flagship of that station, and at the same time ready to cope with anything that might slip by our fleet above. I am of the opinion, however, that there is no danger of that.

MOVING UP THE RIVER—THE PREVIOUS FEINT.

The fleet passed up the river to-day without experiencing any annoyance from the guerillas who were supposed to be along the banks. The whole movement was apparently so unexpected to the rebels that they were not prepared for any demonstration in these waters. They doubtless expected that our forces would advance from White House; for a strong force had been sent up there to repair the wharves, to fell trees and make a great show. This was done in broad daylight, and with a large fleet of transports evidently awaiting the preparations for disembarking. This work was prosecuted with great vigor during the day, while some of the transports were sent still further up the river, their advance being covered by the gunboats.

Gen. Butler had given the most positive orders as soon as darkness set in to re-embark every man and make all possible haste in reaching the rendezvous at Newport News. This movement was accomplished during the night, and the whole force was on its way up the James River shortly after midnight. In the meantime the rebels, who felt confident that the advance was to be made by the way of White House, hastily withdrew their forces from the James River. At the time they were so engaged, Gen. Butler and Admiral Lee were quietly, quickly and with certainty advancing to occupy and to hold the ground just vacated by the unwary rebels. This whole movement is full of the most consummate strategy, and has completely thrown the enemy off their guard.

The flotilla is under command of Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, and embraces the flagship Malvern, five iron clads, twenty gunboats, ninety-six steamers, forty-two schooners and seventy barges and canal boats.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 4, 1864.

ON THE EVE OF MOVING.

Activity and silence prevails everywhere, and the furious dashing of orderlies, carrying messages from headquarters to the different chiefs of departments, only breaks the apparent monotony of the garrison, while a dreadful quietude is observable in everybody and everything. The whole scene betokens an impending storm, and the set features of the principal officers and the happy-go-lucky sort of appearance of the rank and file are only the prelude of the coming struggle.

HEADQUARTERS THIS EVENING.

Major General Butler is at his office, surrounded by only one or two favorites of his staff, and is perusing some papers which are to be disposed of prior to his taking the field. If he feels the anxiety which only a General upon whom so great a responsibility rests can experience, his outward demeanor does not indicate it; for his countenance is as serene as if he were on the point of attending a festive party, instead of going to the scene of strife.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TROOPS

to take part in the campaign has been supervised by Major General W. F. Smith, who made his headquarters at Yorktown. The 18th Army Corps is his special command, with the 10th Corps, under General Q. A. Gilmore, at present attached to the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, was likewise commanded by him until the latter named officer arrived yesterday from Port Royal. The 18th Corps was encamped at Yorktown, and the 10th at Gloucester Point. When everything was in readiness and the troops were properly brigaded and assigned to divisions, General Butler held a review, which proved satisfactory to every one concerned.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 5, 1864.

A NIGHT SCENE IN HAMPTON ROADS,

as witnessed here last evening, was one of the most brilliant grandeur, and equalled only on one occasion—viz: the rendezvousing of the immense fleet fitting out for the capture of Port Royal. The night was clear and beautiful, and the myriads of lights flashing from the hundreds of mastheads rivalled the stars in brilliancy. The water was calm, and the lazy splashing of the waves on the sandy beach, occasionally the shrill whistling of steam-tugs scudding around the harbor with orders, and the tolling of half-hour bells on board of the naval vessels, were the only sounds that disturbed the stillness of the grand scene.

INSIDE OF THE GARRISON

everything was equally tranquil. The Commanding General issued his orders late in the afternoon to his staff, to get in readiness to accompany him. The fleet had scarcely gone forth before a large number of horses were taken to the wharf, where the headquarters boat was awaiting the general and staff. The last meal of these officers in the fort was dispatched in haste, amid the packing of desks and personal effects. When military movements take place every one looks out for No. 1, and precious little time is wasted on "outsiders." Yet all the work done was accomplished in a quiet, peaceful manner, and to the uninitiated the scenes around betokened more the approach of a holiday than the prelude of a bloody and dangerous campaign.

ORDERS TO MOVE

were issued to the troops at Yorktown during yesterday morning and afternoon. All the boats were sent around to the York River, and the embarkation progressed as rapidly as possible. At dark the first boat (the Metamora) left Yorktown, having Major General Smith on board, who led off the advance. On arriving here Gen. Smith called on Gen. Butler, and had a short interview with him, but left soon after for Newport News. The orders issued to the transports were to report at the latter place for further instructions. During the night the vessels with their living freight, arrived and passed on to their destination. At daybreak this morning only three or four slow crafts were seen lazily moving up towards the James River.

THE DEPARTURE OF GENERAL BUTLER

took place at half past six o'clock this morning. The fine steamer Greyhound, Captain Sand. Martin, was lying at the wharf all night. The General and staff went on board about three o'clock; but no one slept, as there was too much work on hand to be finished, and more that had to be begun. At the bow of the boat floated the colors of the 18th army corps—blue and red with a star in the centre—and as the noble vessel glided out into the stream she looked like a thing of life, and was moving with ease and grace towards the James River.

GENERAL BUTLER'S STAFF,

accompanying to the field, consists of the following officers:

Colonel J. Wilson Shaffer, Chief of Staff.
Lieutenant Colonel George A. Kensel, Inspector General.
Lieutenant R. V. Howard, Inspector of Artillery.
Colonel [illegible], Volunteer Aid.
Major R. S. Davis, Assistant Adjutant General.
Major J. L. Stackpole, Judge Advocate.
Dr. Charles McCormick, Medical Director.
Captain Francis U. Farquhar, U. S. A., Chief Engineer.
Captain Alfred F. Puffer, Aid-de-Camp.
Captain H. C. Clark, Aid-de-Camp.
Captain James F. Shaffer, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieutenant [illegible] Manning, Military Secretary.

Brigadier General A. V. Kautz, Chief of Cavalry, is not with General Butler, but is to operate with the mounted troops in another direction.

THE DESTINATION OF THE ARMY

is at this moment unknown to us—that is, the precise location where it is to land. As I stated before, it has gone up the James River, but how far remains yet to be seen. In a day or two we shall be enabled to give some idea of its whereabouts, and, we hope, a satisfactory account of the campaign. Its ultimate destination is Richmond, and this time the rebel capital must succumb to the numerous forces advancing on its flanks under the glorious Stars and Stripes.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE NAVY,

in conjunction with General Butler, are to be on a grand scale. A day or two ago Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding the North Atlantic blockading squadron, transferred his broad pennant from the flagship Minnesota to the gunboat Malvern, and returned to the James river. His force consists of four Monitors and the captured rebel ram Atlanta, besides some five or six double enders and boats of lesser calibre. The proceedings of this branch of the United States service will be duly chronicled by a competent correspondent of the *Herald*, detailed for that special purpose.

A FEINT MOVEMENT

to draw off the enemy's attention from the real point of attack was made by General Butler during this week. The massing of troops at Yorktown was a "blind," and a landing of a brigade was also effected at West Point, at the mouth of the Pamunkey river, which must have been duly reported at Richmond, and no doubt had the effect to lead the rebels on in the opinion that another Peninsular campaign was at hand. Before any battle comes off we shall probably have a few more such diversions, and it will be a matter of great shrewdness on the part of the enemy to guess where the main attack is to be made.

THE PROSPECT OF SUCCESS

is great. The troops have the utmost confidence in General Butler, and he again in his men. Surrounded by some of the ablest military men in the field, the commanding General enjoys all the advantages of sound advice. His own great talents, however, are sufficient to carry him through almost anything, and his knowledge of tactics, learned by three years' experience, necessarily makes him a good soldier and able to conduct the operations of a campaign. The troops in his command are all veterans and soldiers who have heard the thunders of artillery and roar of musketry before, and these men will not flinch in front of the enemy now. With all these advantages, victory must crown the efforts of General Butler. His success will make him the greatest man in the country. He has staked his all on the issue, and awaits the result.

BERMUDA HUNDREDS, ONE MILE AND A HALF ABOVE CITY POINT, May 6—4 p. m.

A SCIENTIFIC CHANGE OF BASE

has been most successfully accomplished by Major General Butler, in moving his large army from the York River to this place, in the almost incredible time of twenty hours. From the heading of this letter, you will see that we have again obtained a footing almost within sound of a cannon shot of the rebel capital, and this time we are not only in hopes of capturing the same, but every one has the utmost confidence in the result.

THE PRELIMINARY MOVEMENT.

I have described in dispatches which I forwarded from Fortress Monroe, and it is hardly necessary for me at this time to say more on the subject. It is sufficient to state that everything was accomplished with the utmost secrecy and dispatch, and the result shows how well the campaign has been planned.

THE ADVANCE UP THE JAMES RIVER

was led by Brig. Gen. Graham's fleet of army gunboats, of which the Charles Chamberlain is the flagship. The navy followed with the iron-clads and double-enders, after which came the transports, laden down with troops. The gunboats started from Newport News on the 4th inst., at dusk. Just previous to Gen. Graham reaching City Point, he fell in with the rebel gunboat Torpedo, which he chased some distance; but owing to its light draught and its conductors being familiar with every creek and bayou of the James River, the rebel gunboat escaped capture.

AT HARRISON'S LANDING

a rebel signal station was observed operating at full blast. The signal officer was waving his flag to his partner at City Point. Our signal officer was called upon to interpret the signals, and as near as he could decipher, it meant whether there was anything new from Richmond. The navy was called upon to fire at this officer, but no response was given, except that they had orders not to fire.

PASSING FORT POWHATAN,

a portion of General Wild's colored troops were sent on shore, and found the place deserted. Two regiments were left there to garrison the place. Had the rebels been aware of our coming that way this point offered facilities for a most determined opposition. As it was, however, not a soul was to be seen at the fort or in its vicinity—not even a guerilla.

AT CITY POINT

we met the steamer New York, flag of truce boat, in charge of Major John E. Mulford, having on board 400 rebel prisoners, who were taken up on the 5th instant, and had not yet been delivered to the rebel authorities. At this place General Butler's headquarters boat, the steamer Greyhound, led the advance, closely followed by Gen. Ed. W. Hinks, with his colored division. It was now nearly dark, and as the transports arrived they were sent ahead.

A LANDING EFFECTED AT BERMUDA HUNDREDS.

One mile and a half above City Point is a small place called Bermuda Hundreds, situated in Chesterfield county, Va. The banks of the river at this place are nearly level with the water, and no bluffs in the vicinity. On reaching the Point, orders were issued for the immediate construction of a wharf, which consisted of a patent arrangement, invented by Capt. Andrew Ainsworth, Master of Transportation of this department. In a very short time troops were landed, and skirmishers thrown out to guard against surprise.

HINKS' DIVISION OF COLORED TROOPS

led the advance into the country, and bivouacked several miles from the place of disembarkation. In the meantime the remaining forces were rushed ashore as fast as possible and disposed of in the most advantageous localities. The entire arrangements were superintended personally by Gen. Butler, and performed to his utmost satisfaction.

THE WEATHER

is all that can be desired. The storm of Monday night was of the utmost importance in laying the dust, and the roads are in the very best condition. The nights are balmy and cheerful, and although the sun pours down his rays somewhat strongly in the daytime, yet the weather, in the main, is all that can be desired for a campaign.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TROOPS

is the very best. Imbued with confidence in their leaders and the prospect of success, they observe that free-and-easy devil-may-care appearance so natural to veteran soldiers who fight for a good and holy cause. Their watchword is onward, and all they desire is to receive orders to advance, and they are ready. Richmond is in danger. The colored troops remember the horrid massacres of their brethren at Fort Pillow and Plymouth, and will stop at nothing to avenge the atrocious cruelties of an unscrupulous foe.

AN INCIDENT OF THE TRIP

occurred at City Point. As our fleet advanced up the James river, and when near the last named place, a rebel signal station was observed. The officer in charge was waving his flag furiously, making signals to some one near by. As the fleet approached this official made tracks for a safe location. A Butternut, plowing in the vicinity, also observed our troops coming along, and after gazing on the wondrous array of "Yankee" troops for some time, he dropped his farming implements and skedaddled in a hurry.

OUR IRON-CLADS IN JAMES RIVER.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 3, 1864.

The iron-clad fleet is to proceed up the river at once. Fighting is eagerly anticipated and hoped for, and the fleet is all ready for immediate action.

The Tecumseh dropped anchor off Fortress Monroe at a quarter to 6 p. m. on Thursday, April 27, after a very steady and successful run of less than forty-eight hours from the anchorage inside of Sandy Hook. On Friday morning she again got under way, and came to an anchor at the mouth of James river, within sight of the wreck of the gallant but ill-fated Congress. During the passage down the coast she was blessed with most favorable weather, light breezes and a moderate sea prevailing throughout the trip. The engines and boilers worked smoothly and well, appearing to give entire satisfaction to the able chief engineer, Mr. Faron, and his corps of assistant officers.

The Monitor class of iron-clad is unquestionably a most uncomfortable vessel for her crew in any kind of work outside of smooth water; for, notwithstanding the favorable circumstances under which she made the run from New York, the trip was extremely unpleasant and trying to the ship's company. With her stores aboard and coal bunkers filled, the deck of a vessel of this description is but a foot or eighteen inches above the water. Consequently, while steaming ahead, every hatchway and skylight must be battened down, as the seas continually overflow her decks even during such moderate weather as we experienced. Thus all hands are penned up within very close warm quarters, below the water line, with no egress from the bowels of their iron home save by way of the narrow ladders and hatchways of the turret. This of itself, as a consequence of absolute necessity, has of course to be borne with as best it can; but unfortunately the deck, with its nine inches thickness of oak and iron plating over that, proved so extremely leaky as to defy all attempts to stop the streams of water from rushing through. The officers showed a praiseworthy desire to do everything in their power to render the men as comfortable as circumstances would admit; but the discomfort experienced by the ship's company may be imagined when I state that the berth deck is less than twenty-five feet square in the clear; that within its narrow limits some sixty or seventy men have to eat, live and sleep, and that during the whole of the passage the water was continually streaming down upon them through leaks innumerable.

Doubtless the weight of material used in constructing these vessels puts a great strain upon the deck timbers as they lunge their way through the waters; but most decidedly some plan should be adopted before laying on the deck plates to render their timbers somewhat less leaky than a sieve. Surely American mechanical genius is sufficiently inventive to devise means for remedying this evil.

Off Newport News were also the iron-clads Atlanta, Roanoke and Onondaga. These vessels, with the Tecumseh, form a powerful fleet on this classic battle field for iron-clads. The numerous reports in circulation respecting the intended operations of the Richmond fleet of rebel rams render a strong force on this station an act of sound policy, if not a case of absolute necessity. Forewarned, forearmed. We needed not the rumors relative to the original Merrimac, and history has recorded in bloody characters the fearful cost of our neglect.

A strong force retained in the waters of the James River will effectually checkmate any rebel operations in this quarter and be in a position to co-operate with General Grant in his contemplated movement for capturing the rebel capital, crushing out this diabolical rebellion, and ensuring a final and glorious triumph to the national cause.

A United States Supreme Court Judge Ignores the Existence of the State of West Virginia.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 5.

A little excitement was created in legal circles in this city, yesterday, by Judge Catron, of the United States Supreme Court, who is holding Circuit Court in the United States Court-room. An attorney was reading a declaration, setting forth that "you John Doe, a citizen of West Virginia—"

"Stop," said Judge Catron.

The attorney halted.

"Read that again," continued the Judge.

"John Doe, a citizen of West Virginia—"

"I know of no such State as that," again interrupted the Judge; "strike out the word West, before Virginia."

The pleading was amended accordingly and duly filed.

I am no lawyer; but this does appear to me a strange proceeding. There was no plea to the jurisdiction of the court; no demurrer to the declaration; yet the Judge thus abruptly interferes, overriding a solemn act of Congress, before its constitutionality is called in question.

☞ Capt. Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the popular tale writer, is in command of a company from Norway, Maine, now doing garrison duty at the Kittery (Me.) Fort.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 10, 1864.

The demand for money is as brisk as ever to-day, notwithstanding the general apathy in mercantile circles. Holders of produce at wide margins, by the events transpiring on the Potomac, find it necessary to continually enlarge their margins, or sell at a severe loss. They continue to choose the former horn of the dilemma; but we think they will find the other horn the safer and more popular one in a few days. We have faith in Grant, and think he has just commenced a big job, the completion of which will establish his position as a master workman—we might say the master workman—in his line. If he does so, then good by to war prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 10.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The week just closing has been one of vital importance in the history of our country. The army of the Potomac, under command of the unflinching Grant, has made a brilliant movement on the Peninsular chess-board, and the rebel General Lee [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Tuesday, May 10.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions.

[illegible]

Doctor Thompson.

[illegible]

The Great Acclimating Tonic.

[illegible]

A Trial of MADAME PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM

[illegible]

A Positive Cure for Drunkenness.

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

A Physiological View of Marriage.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THE CONFESSIONS AND E[illegible]

[illegible]

REMOVAL—HENRY C. MOREY, NOTARY PUBLIC.

[illegible]

SHIPPERS AND VESSEL OWNERS TAKE NOTICE.

[illegible] MARINE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION [illegible]

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLAR

[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE [illegible]

NOTICE—[illegible]

HOTEL PROPERTY [illegible]

WOOL GROWERS [illegible]

Insoluble Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Superior to Any Adhesive Preparation known.

BOOT and SHOE [illegible]

JEWELERS

It is especially adapted to Leather.

IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT

HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN, On Farms in Illinois.

[illegible]

DYEING. Ladies and Gentlemen [illegible]

REMOVED! REMOVED!—[illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. [illegible]

SPENCER HALL, FOND DU [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Scurvy and Scrofulous Eruptions.

[illegible]

The Great Acclimating Tonic.

[illegible]

A Trial of

[illegible]

A Positive Cure for Drunkenness.

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

A Physiological View of Marriage.

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

[illegible]

REMOVAL—HENRY C. MOREY, NOTARY PUBLIC.

[illegible]

SHIPPERS AND VESSEL OWNERS

TAKE NOTICE.

In consequence of the high rate of interest and heavy expenses attending vessel property, the

MARINE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Have adopted a tariff which will come in force on the 10th of May, and which will be strictly adhered to in every particular, until further alterations may be made by subsequent meetings of the officers and Executive Committee.

[illegible]

W. A. PARKER, Secretary. LION SILVERMAN, President.

GRAY'S PATENT

MOLDED COLLARS

[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.

[illegible]

NOTICE—The Directors of

[illegible]

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

[illegible]

WOOL GROWERS AND

[illegible]

Insoluble Cement.

NEW, USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Superior to Any

Adhesive Preparation known.

[illegible]

BOOT and SHOE

[illegible]

JEWELERS

[illegible]

It is especially adapted to Leather,

[illegible]

It is the only

LIQUID CEMENT

[illegible]

REMEMBER.

[illegible]

HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

MONEY TO LOAN,

On Farms in Illinois.

[illegible]

Ladies and gentlemen

[illegible]

REMOVED! REMOVED!—Mrs.

[illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

[illegible]

NAIL, FOND DU

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. CITY BANK OF OTTAWA.

[illegible]

L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Southwest cor. Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, Paid in . . . . . $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President.

[illegible]

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

156 LAKE STREET.

Original and Subscribed Capital, . . . $250,000

[illegible]

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,

[illegible]

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all bills or circulating notes of the

[illegible]

S. W. WILLARD, Cashier. [illegible]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of Comptroller of the Currency,

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIFTH National Bank of CHICAGO, in the County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the FIFTH National Bank of CHICAGO, County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this FIFTEENTH day of MARCH, 1864.

No. 236. HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Military.

U. S. NAVAL RENDEZVOUS,

CHICAGO, April 12, 1864.

[illegible]

JOHN D. HARTY, Acting Volunteer Lieut. U. S. Navy, Commanding Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Illinois.

Good Recruiting Agents are wanted in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

To whom good pay will be given. Government bounty is now paid to Naval recruits, and men are received for one, two and three years.

DRAFTED MEN

Can select the Navy if they desire.

Commission Merchants.

SMITH & ALMY, GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office No. 7 South Clark street, Chicago.

[illegible]

AKIN, HURLBUT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

GALLOWAY & CO., PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

We solicit City and Country orders for Bacon Meats.

[illegible]

GERMAIN, GIBBS & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

TODD, WELLS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

BUCK & ROBERTSON, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

HARMON & DURKEE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Commercial Brokers, 81 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

OBER, ATWATER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

GEORGE M. HOW

(Late SHACKFORD & HOW,)

Commission Merchant

OFFICE No. 1, 46 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

[illegible]

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

[illegible]

N. B. RAPPLEYE & CO.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

[illegible]

TABBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

[illegible]

General Commission and Forwarding Business,

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

[illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Hall, Southwick & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

Nos 384 & 386 Broadway,

(First door from White street,)

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

1864.—SPRING TRADE

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

[illegible]

BOOTS & SHOES

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

[Written for the Chicago Tribune.]

LINCOLN'S PRAYER.

[illegible]

Grant us the victory.

[illegible]

Grant us the victory.

[illegible]

Grant us the victory.

[illegible]

Grant us the victory.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Promising News from Gen. Grant—Progress of Enlistments—Troops for the Front—Secretary Athon vs. Gov. Morton—Col. Streight and the Copperheads.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9, 1864.

The brief and uncertain dispatch permitted to come over the wires, in relation to the doings of the grand army of the Rapidan, have only served to whet the appetite of the already news-hungry public. Like so many Oliver Twists, they cry "give us more!" I cannot help comparing the said public, at such a moment, to a nest of young robins when the mother returns, after a long absence from the nest, and they greet her by a general spluttering of featherless necks and opening of immense yellow mouths, from which proceed innumerable squeaks and squawks, until they are filled with dainty tid bits of bread or angle worms. I paid especial attention to bird-nesting when young, which fact may account for the origin of the comparison. The news though brief was considered brilliant and to be rejoiced over. But the rejoicings were mostly restrained to unobtrusive chuckles of delight, and smoothing of chins in a way that denoted immense satisfaction with everything. Past experience of premature drumming and cannonading over rumored victories that turned out to be creations of idle reporters, or defeats glossed over by bungling commanders in carefully worded dispatches, put an effectual quietus on all such frenzied demonstrations. The few whose brains are torpid until soaked in alcohol, and who only need a slight excuse, often none at all, to get gloriously drunk on, did get drunk on Saturday night, and, like the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi, when the vapor rose, from their stomachs to their heads, they became oracular, and gathering admiring little crowds around them gave any number of reasons, good, bad, and indifferent, for the faith that was in them. A well soaked faith it must have been too. These little mobs were especially to be met with at "gardens" kept by gentlemen of German extraction, where, as a sort of an accompaniment, the transmutation of ragged postage currency into a thin mahogany colored fluid, was rapid and long continued. If you passed along the street, you would meet a dozen of the little coteries, door stone committees, every two or three blocks, and, passing rapidly by, your ear would catch a perfect mosaic of gumbled odds and ends of sentences, each one rendered incoherent by the next one that followed from some other one who wanted to squeeze in the wordy product of the beverage he'd been imbibing. On the whole, the news was good, and cheerful countenances were the universal rule. One gets so tired of the endless reverberations of small talk in his ears, that he envies the deaf man, who is so insensible to all the hubbub and hurry of life, and the crash of the storm of disagreeable sounds.

But the quieter and more numerous sort of people are prayerfully waiting to rejoice with glad hearts, when these fleeting rumors that all's well with the army, shall be proven to be the heralds of solid and substantial victory. There are many anxious hearts under these cheerful faces, for all feel that we cannot well afford another campaign like that of the Peninsula. The dead heroes of the Chickahominy, martyrs of McClellan's cowardice and incompetency, seem to cry from the ground where they lie for vengeance, and pray God that the vengeance be not delayed till the nation's heart grows sick with weary waiting, and gives up the contest. And the impression is general, that if Grant wins a great battle gloriously, and follows it up successfully, that the crisis will have been safely passed, and that henceforward our battle-scarred legions will have before them to tread only a broader, smoother way that conducts smilingly to a not distant peace. And so thinking, our people recognize the call for the men of a hundred days as having been prompted by a wise forethought, and lend themselves with earnestness to the work of recruiting. Some forty companies have reported as full during the past week. I read with pride, in the column of the TRIBUNE, how the great West answers such appeals to her patriotism. Dr. Holmes seems to have anticipated such a call in his poem in the Atlantic for February, "The Last Charge."

Our State has kept up a steady stream of soldiers to the front for two or three weeks past. Many of them are re-enlisted veterans, and many of them new recruits. Some ten new regiments of infantry, from the 130th to 139th inclusive, have gone; the 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th regiments of cavalry, all full to the maximum, went on Sunday, May 1st; and Saturday night last, closing up the rear of the long line, came and went the 12th cavalry, 1,200 men, commanded by the gallant Col. Anderson, well known in this portion of the State under the soubriquet of "The Fighting Preacher." These regiments have been kept idle at home for some time, for want of horses. And now they go to the field nearly two-thirds of each regiment armed with muskets only, and on foot, only asking a fair field to show the traitors in arms that the Northwest has a few more left of the sort that whipped them so often under Grant and Rosecrans.

The United States Circuit Court commenced its session last Tuesday, Judges Davis and White on the bench. The latter gentleman, Albert S. White, is well known to many of the readers of the TRIBUNE, and is the recently appointed U. S. District Judge of Indiana. He is giving good satisfaction to the legal profession and all others concerned, and will prove that the appointment has not been unwisely bestowed. A number of distinguished gentlemen and lawyers are in attendance upon the court. Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, among the rest. The case of Athon vs Gov. Morton, excites some interest, and was the cause that brought Senator Hendricks from Washington. As it may interest your Indiana readers, I will briefly state the facts as I learn them. When James S. Athon the present Copperhead Secretary of State, came into office, after the disastrous election in the fall of 1862, some little difficulty occurred, arising, no doubt, from his desire to hinder and delay the Executive Department in sending troops to the field, between him and the Governor, and the result was that Athon refused to sign the commissions issued by Governor M. to the officers in the volunteer service. This proceeding, however, did not have any other effect than that of depriving Mr. Athon of the little fee of one dollar to which he is entitled for every commission passing through his office, for the Governor turned them over to Adjutant General Noble, who countersigned them, free of charge, and delivered them to the officers. This struck Dr. Athon all of a heap. Grieving for greenbacks, he became morose, then pugnacious, and finally "instigated by the devil, &c.," he sues Governor Morton in the Common Pleas Court of this county for some three or four thousand dollars of fees, due him, he claims, on commissions issued. The Governor, not desiring to trust the matter in the hands of the gentlemen who compose our Supreme Court, and knowing that if Athon was defeated below he would carry it there, by counsel, had the cause removed into the Federal Court, and now, Senator Hendricks; descending from his dignified station in the Capitol of the nation, comes back to Indianapolis to lend his pettifogging powers to the engineering of a pile of greenbacks into Dr. Athon's pocket; into the pocket of one of those Copperheads who curse them so terribly, and talk by the hour, with deep sighs and ominous shakes of the head about "depreciated currency." In a word, Hendricks and Athon want the cause remanded to the State Courts, and delivered over to the tender mercies of Judge Perkins and his colleagues. The Court holds the matter under advisement. This letter is already too long, and I will only add that Colonel Streight, of Libby Prison memory, with an extemporized handful of the Legion, dispersed three or four hundred armed Copperheads down in Clay county, a few days ago. They had assembled to prevent the holding of a Union meeting, for the purpose of raising recruits. But they waked up the wrong passenger, when they aroused Col. Streight, and when they found it out, which did not take them very long, they incontinently skedaddled. DOT.

A Bolting Convention.

We care very little what action the factious individuals who are to meet at Cleveland on the 31st instant, may take. The New York Times says of this Convention:

"Its declared object is to assert independence of the Baltimore Convention, and its ulterior purpose is doubtless to put an independent candidate into the field. It is signed by a motley collection of some fifty individuals, most of whom have never before been heard of, and all professing to act for 'the People's Committee' which is as mythical as the Fenian symbols. The reasons assigned for this fantastic movement are that the one-term principle is conserved by [illegible], and that Baltimore 'has not the essential conditions of a truly national convention,' inasmuch as it is very far from the geographical centre, and very near the commercial and political [illegible], and, inasmuch, too, as the mode of summoning the convention has been wrong, and plenty of corruption will prevail. We suppose the signers call themselves Union men, though there is not a word in their pro[illegible] that denotes it, nor a word in it that is not daily expressed by the rankest Copperheads in the land. The whole thing is factious in tone, and ridiculous in argument. The men who go to Cleveland on the strength of it will only make themselves the laughing stock of the country. Nothing they can do can possibly acquire importance enough to make them

FROM TEXAS AND WESTERN LOUISIANA—VIA HOUSTON.

Rebel Account of Operations on Red River.

We have been favored with a file of the Houston [illegible], dated up to and including April 25th. We make the following extracts from these papers:

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

SHREVEPORT, April 12, 1864.

To Major General Magruder:

Taylor attacked and routed the 13th Army Corps [illegible] on the evening of the [illegible] and drove them in confusion the 19th Army Corps, which came to its support.

Mouton's, Green's and Walker's divisions only were engaged.

A general engagement took place on the evening of 9th inst. near Pleasant Hill, the enemy having been reinforced from the 16th Army Corps.

The fighting was severe, the enemy holding his position.

The enemy retreated under cover of the night. The cavalry pursued next day, capturing many prisoners, and nineteen pieces of artillery.

Full 3,000 prisoners in all captured.

Our loss is heavy. Gen. Mouton is killed and Gen. Walker wounded. E. KIRBY SMITH, Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

SHREVEPORT, April 12—Dear News: Just returned from the battlefield. My company of minute men dismissed—no longer required. Enemy totally routed. About 4,000 prisoners [illegible] killed and wounded. Five hundred wagons and two hundred ambulances captured.

[illegible] loss 1,000 killed and wounded. Will give by letter to-morrow full particulars. E. R.

BANKS AND HIS BACKERS.

The plan of the present campaign in this direction is becoming more and more apparent. There is no longer any doubt in my mind concerning the matter. I will tell you how I put it up, and take the consequences.

Banks, like Sheridan, started several months since for "Texas or hell." He threw his forces all along the coast of Texas, or unfortified peninsulas and islands, and in such small towns as he could gain access to without much opposition, with the avowed intention of invading the State to its very core. After knocking about there for several months with no other result than simply turning our channel of trade with Mexico in another direction, he became chagrined with his success or rather want of success, and in his wrath he declared he would enter the State by another route.

Then it was, he commenced maturing his plans for the campaign in which he is now engaged. He returned to New Orleans, recalled to that point the principal portion of his Texas invaders and immediately set about organizing for the Red River valley route. At his solicitations a large force was concentrated at Little Rock and placed under the command of Steele, and fifteen thousand men from Vicksburg, Natchez and other points on the Mississippi, were landed at the mouth of Red River.

Now, for the movement and its objects. Steele was to march to Red River, via Arkadelphia and Washington, devastating the country and drive Gen. Price into Louisiana or Texas. Hurlbut, or whoever has command of the troops that were landed at Simmsport, was to force Gen. Taylor back, destroy Fort DeRussy, and make his way to Alexandria, where he, Banks, was to form a junction with him, via Franklin, Opelousas and Washington, and from thence pass up Red River Valley, both by land and water, and join Steele at Marshall, Texas; Steele capturing Jefferson, and Banks Shreveport on the route. At the same time a force was to go up the Ouachita to Monroe and from thence by land to Shreveport. Each of these columns were to "pay their way" by capturing all the products of the country within their reach, destroying crops, farming utensils, &c., thus rendering the country through which they passed uninhabitable for the present, at least.

This plan, it was supposed, would rid both Arkansas and Louisiana of the rebels. Arriving at Marshall, they would concentrate all their forces, and sweep through Texas to Houston and Galveston.

Thus far the plan has worked admirably, as they supposed. They have both continued to advance, with but little serious opposition, until they are within a few miles of the Texas line. Generals Taylor and Price have gradually fallen back, as the enemy desired, and one not acquainted with the preparations in store for the enemy, would naturally conclude that they are in a fair way of carrying out their plans. But a day of reckoning is at hand, and I will bet myself against the nicest widow in the State of Texas, that the plans of the enemy will be frustrated before they can enter Texas. Nay, more, I will make the same bet that both columns now advancing in this direction, will be whipped out and compelled to return before they can contaminate the soil of Texas. Who will take that bet?

APRIL 10.—The above was written last evening. This morning at sunrise the courier arrived, bringing news of our glorious victory near Mansfield. I will soon send you some more news of the same sort.

The following letter from an officer below to his friend here is just received:

HEADQUARTERS DIST. WESTERN LOUISIANA, April 9, 1864.

DEAR JIM: I am all O. K.—just this minute come on the field. We have captured 3,000 prisoners, immense wagon trains and several batteries, among them the celebrated Nims' battery. I regret to inform you that among the killed are Gen. Mouton, Cols. Noble and Armant, Maj. Canfield, Capt. Field and Lieut. Col. Clack badly wounded. Our loss and the enemy's heavy. Those mentioned are the only ones that have come under my eye. The old Louisiana brigade, Mouton's, drew the first blood, and has suffered severely. Gen. Taylor's saddle cloth was cut through by a spent minie ball during the action. I suppose we will have it again tomorrow.

Maj. E. R. Dyer, Maj. L. S. Lemon and Capt. J. T. Scott leave to-morrow for Houston. H. P.

At Chattanooga—Consolidation of Corps—Gen. McPherson's Staff—Important Order by Gen. Burnside.

THE GEORGIA MOVEMENT.

From Chattanooga we gather the following items of interest:

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, May 2, 1864.

The advance of Hooker's command is now on the march in the direction of Ringgold, Ga.

The first and third brigades of the 3d division, with artillery, take the lead under Major General Butterfield.

The first brigade is accompanied by its splendid band, the instruments having just arrived from Chicago.

This brigade makes a fine appearance, and is one of the largest and best in the 20th corps.

The morning is cool, and the roads in good condition for marching.

The whole command is well appointed in every respect.

A limited amount of baggage is carried, but no tents. We take three days rations in haversacks, and sixty rounds of ammunition.

GENERAL M'PHERSON'S STAFF.

Major General McPherson, in the following general order, announces the staff of the Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 5.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 26, 1864.

The following officers are announced as the staff of the Major General commanding, on duty at these headquarters. They will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff—Lieut. Col. Wm. T. Clark.

Chief Quartermaster—Lieut. Col. J. D. Bingham.

Chief Commissary—Lieut. Colonel Robert Macfeeley.

Assistant Inspector General—Lieut. Colonel Wm. E. Strong.

Judge Advocate—Capt. A. Hickenlooper.

Aid-de-Camp—Major L. S. Willard, Capt. D. H. Gile and Capt. D. H. Steele.

Chief of Artillery—Col. Ezra Taylor.

Provost Marshal General—Lieut. Colonel James Wilson.

Medical Director—Surgeon John Moore, U. S. A.

Assistant Medical Director—Assistant Surgeon D. H. Huntington, U. S. A.

Chief Engineer—Capt. C. B. Reese, U. S. A.

Chief of Ordnance—Capt. D. H. Buell, U. S. A.

Assistant Adjutant Generals—Capt. John H. Munroe and Capt. Rowland Cox.

Commissary of Musters—Lieut. Kilburn Knox, 13th U. S. Infantry.

Acting Assistant Quartermaster—Lieut. A. O. Blizzard.

Acting Assistant Surgeon United States Army, in Charge of Staff and Escort—E. A. Duncan.

By order of Maj. Gen. JAS. B. McPHERSON.

W. T. CLARK, Assistant Adjutant General.

JOHN B. MUNROE, Assistant Adjutant General.

REORGANIZATION.

The order consolidating the 11th and 12th Corps, and reducing General Hooker to a corps commander, has boiled down a very big thing to its proper dimensions. The new corps is numbered "20th Corps," and Major General Dan Butterfield, who has been a vigorous chief of staff all winter, commands a division in it. I have heard the wonder expressed by officers who know Generals Grant and Sherman well that Gen. Hooker was not overslaughed altogether in the selection of a commander for the new corps. But Gens. Hooker and Butterfield appear to be the men who are least affected by the change. The complacency with which the former takes the new corps, and the vigor with which the latter dives into the command of his division, are admired by everybody in this Cumberland army, and the matter is talked about a good deal. No matter where you put Hooker, he will be "Fighting Joe" yet, they say; and Butterfield, who is an excellent corps commander, will certainly do well with a division. General Von Steinwehr will command a brigade, instead of his old division, in the 11th Corps. General Howard has taken command of the 4th Corps, and established headquarters at Cleveland. Major General Gordon Granger went North on Friday, taking with him Major Benham and Captains Avery and Taylor, of his personal staff. Major General Newton went up to Cleveland on Saturday, to take command of Sheridan's old division, 4th Corps.

Of that portion of the army at Huntsville, or in North Alabama, much is to be expected. Gen. McPherson's headquarters are at Huntsville, and Gen. Sherman remarked of him a few days ago that he had a better opportunity to distinguish himself than any other General in the United States service. The magnitude of McPherson's command probably gave rise to the statement that the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland were to be consolidated with Sherman's old army and the new organization called "the Army of the Tennessee"—Sherman's favorite name. So far, however, the departments of the Cumberland and Ohio preserve their identity. There have been no changes in the divisions or brigade commanders of Thomas' army, although at one time it was confidently expected that room would have to be made for half a dozen or more Major Generals, who, it was said, had been ordered to report here for duty.

It is reported that the Grand Jury of St. Louis have indicted Jailor Bishop for permitting the escape of Charles Noyes, the express robber.

Slavery in Missouri—A Curious Case.

[From the Missouri Democrat May 7th.]

The facts given below would seem to have some bearing upon the question whether we have slavery in Missouri, and coming as they do from [illegible] under the operation of the [illegible] ordinance of emancipation adopted by the late Convention. They tend further to place some of our military [illegible] operations in their proper light, and the article of war adopted by Congress prohibiting military officers from [illegible] in any way for the [illegible] of fugitive slaves. We give a statement of the facts as furnished me by a responsible party:

On Monday, April [illegible], Harriet (owned by Colonel [illegible]), Marshall, Central District of Missouri, and employed by a Mr. Henry, keeper of a hotel known as the Parker House at Sedalia, Mo.) left and ran away from Sedalia in company with a white girl who had been employed at the Sedalia House. Said slave Harriet and the white girl went on foot from Sedalia to a place called Smithton, a distance of seven miles, and then attempted to get on the cars of the Pacific railroad, on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., and were arrested and taken into custody by a man named Henry Truman, a United States detective, employed by Brigadier General E. B. Brown, United States Volunteers, and brought back to Sedalia the same evening by said detective, and both locked in a room in Mr. Henry's (Parker House.)

Immediately after the slave girl being brought back by detective Truman the private trunks of a Mr. E. F. Ward, and the wife also of Lieutenant J. K. Hall, R. Q. M. 7th regiment cavalry, M. S. M., were seized by the commander of the post and the wife of Mr. E. F. Ward placed under arrest for complicity in running off the slave girl Harriet. It appears that the seizure of the trunks was made on the ground that Mr. Henry, from whom the slave had run away, stated that he had lost several articles of clothing, and supposed that Harriet had taken the same and concealed them in the trunks of said Mrs. Ward and Lieutenant S. K. Hall.

The parties protested against the seizure and examination of their private trunks without going through the usual legal process, but by an order from General E. B. Brown, they were opened and examined by detective Truman and Lieutenant W. Argo, and none of Mr. Henry's property found. Mrs. Ward, after being held by the military authorities some seven or eight days under arrest, was turned over to the civil authorities for trial, for meddling with slaves.

The slave girl Harriet was released from confinement about twenty-four hours after her return, and sent back to work with Mr. Henry.

The white girl who accompanied the slave when she went away was released from confinement on the second day, and allowed to leave Sedalia, but her trunk was retained by the detective, and by him opened and examined after she had left.

The paper herewith attached is a true copy of a telegram from General Brown, showing that the return of the slave was done by his order:

WARRENSBURG, Mo., April 8, 1864.

Colonel Philips, Sedalia, Missouri:

The trunks will be examined; the parties will be held for trial. If guilty, the question of meddling with slaves to be settled with the civil authorities. The parties can be delivered to the civil authorities for trial, if they are prepared to act, if not they will be tried by military commission.

By order Brigadier General Brown.

T. A. SWITZLER, Lieut. Col. and Provost Marshal.

Fremont and Judge Barnard.

[N. Y. Correspondent Cincinnati Gazette.]

I must go back for a moment to Judge Barnard to say—and I say it with reluctance, but I believe it right to be known—that he is understood to have entered into political negotiations with General Fremont. I am sorry to say it, because I cannot quite get over my liking for the Pathfinder; but the evidence seems indisputable. In the first place, the New Nation, Gen. Fremont's personal organ, has recently changed editors. Fitz Hugh Ludlow retires, and he retires principally, I infer, from dislike of the men with whom Fremont persists in surrounding himself. The Barnard story is simply this: When he made his onslaught on the Evening Post, an article commenting with just severity on his conduct, was written for the New Nation, put in type, and the paper sent to press, and a part of the edition struck off and put in the boxes of the general agents. Gen. Fremont heard of it, and at 6 o'clock in the morning, sent down to the office and canceled the printed papers, withdrew the article, and the New Nation appeared without any reference to Judge Barnard. Gen. Fremont said he would not have had the article published for a thousand dollars. Why? The answer seems to be that Barnard is an agent of a Democratic Fremont coalition. How far it extends I cannot say, but this I know; it was arranged that at a meeting of Fremont's friends, to be held at Cooper Institute, with reference to the Presidency, Judge Barnard should preside! The arrangement, however, was so strenuously and indignantly resisted by some of Fremont's Republican friends, that the plan was abandoned, or at least postponed, and no meeting has yet been held.

I again say that I state these facts regretfully; but they are facts, and will not be denied. And if Gen. Fremont cares to retain the affectionate confidence of a very large portion of the anti-slavery party of the North regards him, he must discard such associates as he has lately made the sharers of his political counsels.

The Rebel Cavalry Corps.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the composition of Stuart's cavalry force which now confronts our own on the Rapidan.

Major General J. E. B. STUART, commander of corps.

FIRST DIVISION.

Major General Fitz Lee.

FIRST BRIGADE—BRIG. GEN. WICKHAM.

First Virginia Cavalry—Col. Drake.
Second Virginia Cavalry—Col. Munford.
Third Virginia Cavalry—Col. Owen.
Fourth Virginia Cavalry—Maj. Randolph.

SECOND BRIGADE—GEN. LOMAX.

Fifth Virginia Cavalry—Col. Rasser (old.)
Sixth Virginia Cavalry—Col. Ferney.
Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry—Col. Ball.

THIRD BRIGADE—GEN. CHAMBLISS (FORMERLY GEN. W. H. F. LEE).

Ninth Virginia Cavalry—Col. Beal.
Tenth Virginia Cavalry—Col. Davis.
Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry—Col. Chambliss.

SECOND DIVISION.

General Wade Hampton, commanding.

FIRST BRIGADE—GEN. GORDON.

First North Carolina Cavalry—Col. Check.
Second North Carolina Cavalry—Col. Andrews.
Fourth North Carolina Cavalry—Col. Ferriby.
Fifth North Carolina Cavalry—Col. Evans.

SECOND BRIGADE—GEN. YOUNG.

First South Carolina—Col. Block.
Second South Carolina—Col. Lipscomb.
Cobb's Legion—Lieut. Col. Wright.
Phillip's Legion, from Louisiana and Mississippi.
Jeff. Davis Legion—Lieut. Col Waring.

THIRD BRIGADE—GEN. ROSSER.

Seventh Virginia—Col. Marshall.
Eleventh Virginia—Col. Lomacker (old.)
Twelfth Virginia—Col. Hammond.
White's Maryland Battalion.

These make a total of nineteen cavalry regiments and four independent companies. Some of the regiments are about nine hundred strong, but many are reduced to from three to five hundred. About five hundred and fifty will be a full average to a regiment, and will give them, in the nineteen regiments, ten thousand men, and in the four independent commands about one thousand more, making a total of about eleven thousand.

This roster was corrected about a week since in the rebel army, and they may have received a few additional regiments since from Beauregard's or Longstreet's corps, which had not then all come up, not over three to five thousand, but these will not more than be sufficient for doing what cavalry duty is essential to a large army covering the extensive area that the rebel army now does. Making, then, the customary allowance for sick and stragglers, the rebels cannot move more than eight thousand cavalry under any ordinary circumstances.

Their horses are many of them now in good condition, having been sent to the interior during the last winter, and many of the Virginia regiments having been furnished with new horses by their families and friends. So it may be estimated that their horses are ready for the coming campaign, and in good condition. So much for their cavalry. It may not be long before we can complete our roster of infantry and artillery, which is now larger than it has ever been before since the rebellion broke out, and, as well as cavalry, is finely officered, and in a good state of discipline, and to-day, all told, numbers from ninety to one hundred thousand effective men.

Miscellaneous

E. HASKIN, DEALER IN

SALT WATER LIME

—AND—

STUCCO.

Orders solicited and promptly filled at the lowest market rates. Office, 128 South Water street, Chicago.

BAGS, BAGGING, &c.

CALEF & BREWSTER,

No. 70 Pearl street, New York, offer for sale

[illegible]

1000 Bbls. FRESH GROUND

Akron Cement

AND

600 Barrels SALT,

For sale by GIBSON & CHASE.

APPLES! APPLES! APPLES!

[illegible]

PHELPS WEBSTER & CO.

SEASONED FLOUR BARREL STAVES, CIRCLED HEADING AND FLAT ASH HOOPS.

New made, and for sale by MAGILL & LATHAM.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE

Hon. A. J. MERRIMAN,

[illegible]

REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.

[illegible]

FULLER, WARREN & CO.

U. S. BONDS.

U. S.

10-40 BONDS

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period NOT LESS THAN TEN NOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50,) One Hundred Dollars ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars ($500,) One Thousand Dollars ($1,000,) Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000,) and Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000,) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50,) One Hundred Dollars ($100,) Five Hundred Dollars ($500,) and One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, Second National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, Third National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

Miscellaneous.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 23d of May, 1864, for the delivery at the following arsenals, Cavalry Accoutrements, United States Cavalry pattern, as hereinafter specified.

[illegible]

It is to be distinctly understood that this Department is to have the privilege of inspecting the work during its progress.

[illegible]

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

MUSICAL.—Preparatory Class of

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The Fourth Term of the Preparatory Class of the Musical Union will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, May 12th, 1864, under the direction of

Professor Charles Ansorga,

Of the Chicago High School.

Tickets of Admission to be had of Professor Ansorga, at the rooms of the Musical Union.

Per order of the Executive Committee.

JO. H. BROSS, Secretary.

DE COMEAN & STERLING

50 Broadway, New York,

Importers and Dealers in

SALTED SHEEP SKINS

Pelts, Fleeces and Hides,

[illegible]

NOTICE.—Having leased and taken immediate possession of my Elevator in the Western Elevating Company, I deem it proper to state that all Elevating and Storing of Grain to and from the stores, will be on account of and for the benefit of the Western Elevating Company, on terms and rates which said Company may fix.

All notices heretofore given by me on this subject are hereby withdrawn.

[illegible]

Buffalo, May 5th, 1864. S. V. R. WATSON.

INSTRUCTIONS ON PIANO, FLUTE, VIOLIN, GUITAR, &c.

[illegible]

A. E. WIMMERSTEDT, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

[illegible]

CANCERS CURED.

DR. W. F. SPENCER,

[illegible]

CANCER, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.,

[illegible]

CATTLE! CATTLE! CATTLE!!

[illegible]

A. L. CARLETON, Captain and C. S. V. S.

Transportation Lines.

1864. THE 1864.

Western Transportation Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS AND WESTERN EXPRESS.

Running over the Erie Railway.

[illegible]

ON THE LAKES.

[illegible]

FORMING A DAILY LINE BETWEEN

CHICAGO & BUFFALO,

TOUCHING AT

RACINE, MILWAUKEE, MACKINAC, DETROIT AND CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

ERIE RAILWAY

[illegible]

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

[illegible]

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent, Foot of State street, Chicago.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION Company of Ohio will, the present season of navigation, run their well known Line of first class Screw Steamers, tri-weekly between Chicago and Ogdensburgh, landing at Milwaukee, Mackinac, Detroit, Cleveland and Cape Vincent, connecting

AT OGDENSBURGH

With the Northern Railroad for Boston and all points in New England via Vermont Central and Rutland and Burlington routes.

AT CAPE VINCENT

With the Railroad Line to New York.

AT OSWEGO

With the New Oswego Line of thirty-five Canal Boats running daily between New York and Oswego.

[illegible]

AGENTS.

[illegible]

N. J. HOWE,

Office and Docks foot of North LaSalle street.

Gold Companies.

BLACK HAWK

GOLD MINING CO.

[illegible] County, Colorado.

Capital, 50,000 Shares, $100 each.

[illegible]

Office, No. 25 Cliff Street, New York.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

20 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,

[illegible]

Lallemand's Specific.

USE

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC.

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC will not cure all diseases. It will cure

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Hundreds have certified to this fact.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

[illegible]

Educational.

THE SUMMER TERM OF RACINE COLLEGE will open June 19th, to continue until October 19th.

[illegible]

MRS. N. P. WILLIS IS PREPARED to receive a few

ADDITIONAL PUPILS,

Between the ages of 9 and 14 years, to educate with her daughters at Idlewild. Address Moodna, Orange County, New York.

New Publications.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

BOYDELL'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF SHAKSPEARE,

[illegible]

INDIAN GALLERY, 3 vols.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, 4 vols.

AUDUBON'S WORKS.

[illegible]

Business Cards.

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO.

RECEIVERS OF HIGHWINES.

[illegible]

Removals.

REMOVAL. J. A. Heisington, Justice of the Peace, will remove his office in a few days to

77 CLARK STREET,

Two doors south of his present office.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLY OF MARINE HOSPITAL.

[illegible]

LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

PIANO-FORTE MUSIC

BY THE BEST COMPOSERS.

[illegible]

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.—The following unclaimed Railroad Freight will be sold [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST-ERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

[illegible]

WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President.

To Contractors.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

[illegible]

OFFICE OF PURCHASING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

[illegible]

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,

No. 10 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington Depot.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

[illegible]

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County and State.)

(Date.)

[illegible]

GUARANTY.

[illegible]

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND

General Western Produce.

[illegible]

PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF AND QUICK RETURNS MADE.

[illegible]

CHARLES KUNZ,

[illegible]

Hoofland's German Bitters.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver,

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

THESE BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES—HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION—HAVE MORE TESTIMONY—HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM,

Than any other Article in the Market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

[illegible]

REMEMBER!

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic,

Contains no Rum or Whisky,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

IN THE WORLD.

Read Who Says So:

[illegible]

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates street, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1.00 per Bottle—Half Doz. $5.00.

Small Size, 75 " —Half Doz. 4.00.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

[illegible]

Principal Office and Manufactory,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES & EVANS

Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

Proprietors.

FOR SALE by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States, and by

LORD & SMITH,

23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

General Western Wholesale Agents.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

THE CITY.

RANDOLPH STREET BRIDGE.—There will be no more crossing the river at Randolph street until the new bridge is completed.

Until then the Randolph street cars will leave the office, at the corner of State street, every twelve minutes, crossing from Randolph to Madison on Market, and run on Madison to Canal, whence passengers will be transferred in omnibuses to the car in waiting on Randolph.

There will be cars run every five minutes on Madison street.

AN ASSAULT CASE.—Fritz Miller was yesterday afternoon charged before Justice DeWolf with assaulting a man named John Keeb near the Tannery above Chicago avenue. Adjacent to the tannery is a vacant lot of ground over which Miller persists in driving to his stables, despite the threats of the employees of the factory. Already have assault cases grown out of the matter, and [illegible] at the Police Court; this [illegible] Keeb wished to [illegible] His Honor reprimanded defendant for his pugilistic conduct, and imposed a fine of $5 and costs.

WESTERN HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTE.—The Second Annual meeting of the Western Institute of Homœopathy will be held on the 18th day of this month, in the Council Chamber of the Court House of this city. A committee of arrangements has been appointed to meet the physicians on their arrival; its members may be found at the following places:

Dr. [illegible], Chairman, 88 Clark street.
Dr. [illegible], Sherman House and 87 Clark St.
Dr. R. F. Cooke, Richmond House and Clark St. corner of Washington.
Dr. D. A. Colton, 136 Clark St.
Dr. E. M. Hale, Cor. Sec., 124 Clark St.

STRIKE AMONG THE R. R. LABORERS.—The discontent among the railroad laborers—adverted to in our columns of Monday last—has grown into a strike on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. The men quit work yesterday, and during the day there were demonstrations of quite an angry character made, but up till night no actual violence had been shown, save a little freak which was [illegible] by the arrest of two men. New hands worked along during the entire day. A procession of about eighty marched in double column from the intersection of the road with Canal street to the Northwestern road in the morning, and did not return.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Committee on designs for the new Chamber of Commerce building have not yet arrived at any definite conclusion, though it is understood that their views are narrowing down still more and more like the toe of a stocking, which finally comes to a point—probably this will be so fine that some of the contestants "can't see it." It is understood that the Committee [illegible] It has been sent back to the originator for corrections, alterations and improvements, all being capable of sustaining the [illegible] idea of "cutting down." The final announcement will be made immediately, if not sooner; till then the public will possess their souls in patience.

A REPORTED ABSCONDING.—It was extensively rumored on the street, yesterday, that Mr. Hertel, of the firm of Marc & Hertel, bankers, had absconded on the previous evening, leaving debts behind him to the extent of about fifteen thousand dollars. The heaviest losers are said to be Beck & Wirth, but several poor Germans, less able to bear such calamities, are mentioned as sufferers. It was not possible yesterday to procure accurate statements on account of the reticence of the parties concerned, many of whom seemed to discredit the idea that Mr. Hertel had really absconded. We hope the rumor may prove unfounded; to-day will probably develop all the facts in reference to the matter.

DEATH FROM OLD AGE.—Coroner Wagner held an inquest at the City Cemetery yesterday, upon the body of an aged negro, named Moses Watson, who had been living in one room of a building situate at the corner of Wells and Quincy streets. Another negro, named Jackson, who lived in the same house, stated that he knew the deceased well. He was about seventy years of age. He had a little money, and took care nobody entered his room. Witness had missed him since Wednesday last, but on Monday an intolerable stench coming from his apartment, he thought something must be wrong, and called in the police, who broke open the door and found the deceased dead. The jury returned a verdict that Moses Watson came to his death from some disease to them unknown.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Early yesterday morning a youth named John Keogh, aged about fourteen, started along the lake shore southward from the Illinois Central depot, to see the effects of the storm on the shipping strewn along the shore. A freight train passing at the time he thought to get a ride, and jumped on the hind car. The train increased its speed as it receded from the depot, and [illegible] He was carried to his home—No. 307 Huron street, where he lay in great agony all day. At six o'clock last evening he was not dead, but presented no signs of continued vitality till morning. He is probably dead ere this. He was employed as errand boy in the TRIBUNE office, and was a faithful, honest, industrious, intelligent youth.

NEW EATING HOUSE.—The increasing demand for eating-house facilities has grown out of the greater number of business men and others whose families reside in the suburbs, and who take a share of their meals down town; and the larger area of [illegible] Everybody who knows what good feeding is knows "Edward," long of John Wright's Restaurant, and [illegible] They deserve ample success in their new locality.

BOARD OF TRADE MATTERS.—At a full meeting of the Board of Trade, yesterday morning, the rates of commission, as adopted a week ago, by the joint committee of the Chicago Board of Trade and Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, were unanimously adopted. As the tariff was published in the columns of the TRIBUNE a week ago, it does not need repetition now.

[illegible]

THE BOARD OF POLICE.—The Board of Police Commissioners should have met last evening, but did not, and several cases which had been created apparently for the purpose of making work for the Board remain unadjudicated, through simple failure to sit. [illegible]

THE TRIALS OF A SON OF ST. CRISPIN.—Yesterday afternoon John Bevan, a shoemaker residing on North Clark street, was charged before Justice Cutherton with assaulting and threatening to injure a young man named Michael Curry. On Monday night Curry, with a couple of friends, went to Bevan's store on some business connected with one of them, and while this was being transacted, one of the three, named Davis, attempted to try on a pair of boots [illegible] Considering all the circumstances His Honor imposed the low fine of $3 and costs. [illegible]

THE BRIDGES.—There is a great deal of trouble just now with the bridges. Clark street bridge was broken badly yesterday, hindering travel over it for several hours. Randolph street bridge, which has so long been unsound, broke yesterday beyond all hope of repair. [illegible]

ALDERMAN RUH'S LETTER.—In another column will be found the patriotic letter of Alderman Valentine Ruh, of the Fourteenth Ward [illegible]

We congratulate the community upon the noble stand taken by Alderman Ruh. [illegible]

THE STORM OF MONDAY.

A Terrific Gale—Wrecks all Along the Shore—Vessels Aground—Incidents—Destruction to Property on Land—Struck by Lightning.

The beautiful weather which has until lately distinguished the month of May, was brought to a sudden and disastrous termination on Monday. The day had been exceedingly warm and sultry for the season, and few were displeased to see about three o'clock indications of a violent shower. At four the clouds, which for the hour preceding had been gathering in huge, dense masses in the west, broke, and poured down upon the dusty city refreshing showers of rain [illegible]

About that hour, the wind, which until then had blown from the southeast, suddenly shifted, about to the northeast, and a tremendous gale arose, surpassing in fury and intensity anything experienced in this latitude for many years. [illegible]

In the city, particularly those portions most fully exposed to the fury of the storm, the wind and rain was keenly felt.

Those streets running parallel with the Lake were of course the first to receive the full force of the gale. Upon Michigan avenue, Wabash avenue and State street, the houses rocked to and fro and reeled like a drunken man. [illegible]

About four o'clock the clouds broke away, and the sun rose clear and beautiful. The rain was ended. Not so the wind. Cold and dreary, the north wind swept down the lake and across the prairie, penetrating every nook and corner and cranny of this great city [illegible]

The Lake was boiling and seething like a caldron [illegible]

The spire of the First Baptist Church, at the corner of Wabash and Washington streets, now in the process of demolition, was blown from its girders and settled down into the base of the steeple. No material damage was done.

The end wall of the grain elevator of Armour, Dole & Co. was also prostrated. [illegible]

The marine disasters were more considerable. We have not the data at hand from which to estimate the exact loss. [illegible] From $30,000 to $40,000 will probably cover the entire loss exclusive of insurance.

The fore-and-aft schooner Major Anderson, Captain Johnson, from Oswego, laden with lumber at South Manistee, reached a point opposite [illegible]

[illegible]

A schooner, supposed to be the Barney Eaton, is also ashore at Calumet.

[illegible]

From Milwaukee we learn that the schooners Union and Conquest went ashore during Monday night. [illegible]

At the present writing (midnight) the wind has subsided to a great extent, and there is a prospect that by sunrise there will be nothing to indicate the furious tempest except the wrecks upon the shore and the long undulations of Lake Michigan.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

The Want of Suitable Homes—Subscriptions Wanted—Room for Action Now.

May-day movings are over, and the population of Chicago is about settled down into its wonted quietness, the din of city life being enhanced by the notes of preparation for martial strife. Carpets have been relaid, furniture replaced, and the work of compiling directories begun. The late outcry about high rents has nearly subsided, as the people have begun to look on it as an *fait accompli* and to be reconciled to the thought of paying it in greenbacks at that. [illegible]

Yet, though all the world seems settled, there are many hundreds in our city who have not as yet secured a home, nor do they know where to look for it. [illegible]

[illegible]

Card from Mr. Doolittle.

[illegible]

[illegible] no followers; after settling the Board of Trade [illegible]

Resolved, [illegible]

[illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Thirty-Sixth Wisconsin and Fifth Iowa Regiments.

About nine o'clock last evening the 36th Wisconsin Infantry, a new regiment lately raised in that State, arrived at the Rest on their road to the front, under the command of Colonel F. A. Haskell. The regiment numbered about 950 men, and presented a splendid appearance. Wisconsin has ever responded nobly to the calls made upon her to furnish men to quell this unrighteous rebellion. [illegible]

The regiment has been ordered to the front, and goes to Gen. Hancock's command in the 2d Division of the Army of the Potomac. The boys start full of energy and are determined to conquer or die. [illegible] After supper at the Rest the regiment left for the front via Washington. Annexed is a complete roster of the regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel—F. A. Haskell.
Lieutenant Colonel—John A. Savage.
Major—Harvey M. Brown.
Adjutant—Benjamin D. Atwell.
Quartermaster—Charles B. Pool.
Surgeon—Clarkson Miller.
Assistant Surgeons—Geo. D. Winch and Elijah A. Woodward.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major—[illegible]
Quartermaster Sergeant—John J. Gibbs.
Commissary Sergeant—Joseph N. Clemmer.
Hospital Steward—A. Miller.
Principal Musician—Louis Gosling.
Company A—Captain W. H. Hamilton; First Lieutenant, C. R. Griffin; Second Lieutenant, Chas. L. Sholar.
Company B—Captain, C. E. Warner; First Lieutenant, G. Weeks; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Lamberton.
Company C—Captain, G. A. Fisk; First Lieutenant, L. D. Noyes; Second Lieutenant, [illegible]
Company D—Captain, Jacob Walkley; First Lieutenant, W. Foster; Second Lieutenant, O. L. Baldwin.
Company E—Captain, J. F. Brooks; First Lieutenant, Chas. W. Dipple; Second Lieutenant, vacant.
Company F—Captain P. H. Burwell; First Lieutenant, O. N. Russell; Second Lieutenant, Geo. E. Akin.
Company G—Captain, E. Sindley; First Lieutenant, James G. Frisbie; Second Lieutenant, Geo. Harris.
Company H—Captain, A. Cannon; First Lieutenant, Cyrus Beck; Second Lieutenant, George Harris.
Company I—Captain, D. F. Fairand; First Lieutenant, E. W. Hayden; Second Lieutenant, C. W. Skinner.
Company K—Captain Warren Gray; First Lieutenant, E. A. Galloway; Second Lieutenant, James Harris.

Yesterday morning the veteran 5th Iowa Infantry, numbering one hundred and twenty men, arrived at the Soldiers' Rest from Davenport, en route for Huntsville, Alabama, under the command of Colonel Jabez Banbury. Lieutenant Colonel Ezekiel S. Sampson was also present. This regiment was raised in Keokuk, in July, 1861, and entered the service under the command of Colonel W. H. Worthington. It was employed actively in Northern Missouri in repelling guerilla raids, and was engaged with Generals Pope, Sherman, and Grant, before he moved West. The Fifth occupied prominent positions throughout the whole campaign, and has won laurels from the bloody fields of Champion Hills, Iuka, Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Ringgold, and the sieges of Island No. 10, Vicksburg, and Jackson. The regiment now numbers one hundred and seventy men, the remainder of whom will follow in a day or two. After being hospitably treated at the Rest, the boys left for the front last night.

One hundred and fifty men of the one hundred days troops will arrive at the Rest at six o'clock this morning, and take breakfast, after which they will proceed to Camp Fry, where they are to await marching orders.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE.

Recruiting in Chicago—Three Regiments to be Furnished—Meeting in the Third Ward last Evening.

The martial spirit is thoroughly aroused among our citizens. The meeting of Monday night demonstrated that notwithstanding the numbers who have already pressed forward to the front, there are still men behind whose willing hearts are ready to respond to the call for more. The numerous recruiting stations in the city were well attended yesterday, and many enlisted to serve for the one hundred days in which we all expect to see the backbone of the rebellion broken by Grant with his victorious legions.

[illegible]

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.—We are pleased to learn that this Institution is accomplishing much good in a quiet way. An appropriately designed certificate of Life Membership has recently been engraved, and our citizens will shortly be waited upon by a committee of ladies and invited to become life members of this noble institution. [illegible]

The following receipts are reported by the Secretary: [illegible]

Donations of furniture, groceries and provisions, etc., will be thankfully accepted by the Superintendent and acknowledged by circular and in the daily papers.

THE FENIAN LOTTERY.—We have received several letters asking for information on the subject of prizes in the Fenian Lottery, drawn on the 20th of last month. In reply we would say that the TRIBUNE is not the official organ of the Fenians [illegible]

THE COTTON CASE AGAIN ON TRIAL.—The celebrated case of Woodward, Baldwin & Co. vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company, is on trial in the United States Circuit Court for the fourth time. In each of the three previous occasions the trial of the case lasted from five to six days, and the jury failed to agree. [illegible]

The defendant claims that the fire was not caused in the way insisted upon by the plaintiffs [illegible]

A CARD FROM ALD. RUH.

Is Sick of Copperhead Doctrines—A Manly Avowal.

The following letter from Alderman Valentine Ruh, is commended to the attention of men of all classes in our midst. The writer shows that he is heartily sick of the intolerable, traitorous Copperhead faction, with which himself and so many other honest men have so long worked, being misled by a name which no longer signifies other than the exact reverse of its original import. Read it:

To my Constituents and the Citizens of Chicago, in general:

When I was elected a year ago, to represent the 14th Ward in the Common Council of this city, I was, as I am now a War Democrat, believing in the parting words of Stephen A. Douglas, that in a time like this, there could be but patriots and traitors. I owe my election not only to Democrats but received also a great many votes of Republicans, who confided in my patriotism and love of the Union and the country. Not being a politician in the general sense of the word, I believed that I could act with the Democratic party and yet remain true to my feelings in regard to what I considered the duties which every loyal citizen owes to the country at the present fearful crisis. One year's experience in public life has shown me that there is only one alternative, either to stand by the country or give up my party relations. I am convinced now, that in order to do the first, I must break now from the latter, and I hereby openly and publicly declare that I have ceased to be a member of a party whose leaders have long ago forgotten and forsaken the noble doctrine of our lamented great leader, Stephen A. Douglas.

The people of the City of Chicago, at the last municipal election, have pronounced in favor of an energetic warfare and overthrow of the rebellion. My constituents have declared for a hearty support of the Government, and have pronounced their verdict against the last city administration. The Democratic leaders of the present Council are the same as they were last year, and their action at last Monday's Council meeting shows to me conclusively that they are governed more by partisan spirit than by patriotism, and that they mean to bid defiance to the expressed popular will. This high-handed outrage has severed the last link which has connected me with the party with which I have acted last year, and from now, henceforth, I shall, with all my heart, be with the Unconditional Union men.

(Signed) VALENTINE RUH.

CHICAGO, May 10, 1864.

POLICE COURT.

Daily Record—Crime and Misery.

Larceny.—William Clark, George Taylor, Horace Lawson and Philip Foley, four young men, were arraigned on the charge of larceny. On Monday night, the quartette went into the dry goods store of Ferrity Wolf, No. 118 Randolph street, and while the three engaged the proprietor's attention, Clark abstracted one dozen silk neck-ties, valued at $6, and decamped. After a short chase, the thief was captured by Officer Wilson, who conveyed him to the Armory and then arrested the remainder of the gang. The prisoner Clark was held for trial at the Recorder's Court, in bonds of $300, and the charge against the others changed to disorderly, and the trio committed in default of $20 fine.

A West Side Residence.—Mrs. Laura Chamberlain has for some time been keeping a "first-class" residence, on Madison street, near Morgan, and so select were all the proceedings of the lady, that few people even, in the vicinity, were aware of the viper which lay coiled in their midst. Unfortunately for the lady, but fortunately for the cause of virtue, a quarrel, terminated by a fight, occurred the other evening, between Agnes Norton and Mary Slake, formerly inmates of the den, and some of the other dwellers. [illegible] A third charge of disorderly, against Chamberlain, upon the complaint of Agnes Norton, was dismissed as malicious.

Bridgeportonians and their Amusements.—William Miller, a resident of the classic regions of Bridgeport, was charged with assaulting James Maloy a neighbor. James, of course, after the manner of complainants generally, was "just doing nothing," for which flagrant offence he received a severe castigation from the hands of his fellow citizen. A fine of $5 and costs was considered necessary to heal the wounded spirit of the afflicted Bridgeportonian.

Father and Son.—Robert Wiper, a juvenile of about twelve years of age, was charged with disorderly conduct, by his father, who stated that the inveterate evil habits of his boy rendered him beyond parental control. Robert was committed to the Reform School.

Matters in Israel.—Nancy Baxter, a decent looking woman, bringing with her to the prisoner's box three children all under five years of age, and one only fourteen months old, and Mary Riley, also bearing an infant in her arms, were charged with disorderly conduct upon the complaint of Thomas Fawcett, a veteran member of Mulligan's Brigade. [illegible]

A Dog Case.—Jacob Wipay, for keeping two large ferocious dogs, who are continually attacking his neighbors' children, was fined $25 and costs, and execution suspended with the proviso that the animals be killed immediately.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—That eternal Italian ultra-marine blue Opera, Ernani, was performed last evening to a rather thin audience, not possessing much enthusiasm, and with not campaigners enough to get up applause. [illegible]

To-night, "Faust," which is creating a sensation the world over, will be produced. [illegible]

MUSEUM.—Col. Wood, in the pursuit of interesting variety for the numerous patrons of his Museum, will present Oliver Goldsmith's famous old English Comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," Mr. Aiken sustaining the character of Young Marlowe, and Mrs. Perrin that of Miss Hardcastle. On Thursday evening the Ticket-of-Leave Man will be repeated, and on alternate nights until further notice.

BRYAN HALL.—The Polopticomorama of Chapp [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The new extravaganza of the "Sons of Malta" and the "Active Boy" are having crowded houses at the Academy, notwithstanding the large number of counter attractions. [illegible]

[illegible]

EXTENSIVE FIRES.—About eight o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the frame building on Twelfth street, near May, connected with the [illegible] College, and used as a school house. [illegible]

Half an hour later a fire was discovered in the Second district, and the steamers were called out to extinguish a conflagration raging in a row of three small shanty dwelling houses situated on Twenty-fourth street, [illegible]

DEATH FROM DELIRIUM TREMENS—A FEARFUL END.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wagner, at the City Cemetery, upon the body of a young married woman, aged twenty-five, named Catharine Murray, the wife of a respectable stone mason, who, for seven years past, has been in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. [illegible]

[illegible] to work at his business, for the Railroad Company. [illegible] The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death through excessive drinking.

FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Firemen's Benevolent Association was held last evening at their hall on Dearborn street. Chief Engineer U. P. Harris was called to the Chair, and A. G. Barley was appointed Secretary of the meeting. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read, and after an amendment adopted. The Secretary's report was read and received. The following being the annual report of the Treasurer was submitted and adopted:

Amount to balance Report, May, 1863	$13,831.91
Amount received, Loans paid in and int.	10,615.40
Amount received, Interest, and Accrued interest, paid	4,573.79
Amount received, Dividends, Firemen's Insurance Company Stock	1,275.00
Amount received, Life Members	12.00
Amount received, Cemetery Lot donation	1,000.00
	$30,773.18
Paid on Loans and Investments	[illegible]
Paid on Relief and Expenses	307.00
Paid on Monument	4,150.00
Paid on Firemen's Insurance Company Stock Dividend, (paid up)	1,300.00
Paid on Protestant Orphan Asylum	750.00
Paid on Catholic Orphan Asylum	750.00
Paid on Home of the Friendless	701.00
Paid on Cemetery Lot, on hand (donation)	1,000.00
Amount to balance account	4,126.35
	$30,773.18

ASSETS.

Loans on mortgages and interest securities	$[illegible]
U. S. 5-20, 10-40, and City 7 per cent bonds	5,175.00
$5,000 Firemen's Insurance Company Stock	7,000.00
Cemetery Lot, donated, worth	1,000.00
" " old one, cost (worth more)	209.00
Invested in Monument	4,150.00
Cash balance	4,134.35
	$39,975.35

Total assets as per last Report, 1863 ... $34,015.16

Net increase for the year ... $5,[illegible]

Mr. A. Berg moved the following, which was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That the Trustees of this Association be requested to allow no parties to occupy this hall except the Firemen's Benevolent Association and the Benevolent Association of the paid Fire Department.

On motion of Mr. H. Greenbaum, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees be requested to provide by by-laws for a weekly benefit to be paid to members of the Association when sick, without regard to their pecuniary standing.

It was moved by Mr. Johnson, and carried, that a special committee of five be appointed to find out the limits of the powers of the Association. The committee appointed was H. Greenbaum, C. Charleston, R. A. Williams, U. P. Harris and F. L. Yoe.

Prior to the election of Trustees, Mr. H. Greenbaum moved the following, which was carried:

WHEREAS, A vacancy has been created in the Board of Trustees, by the removal of Mr. J. T. Edwards from Cook county, therefore,

Resolved, That the vacancy be filled by an election this evening.

There being twelve vacancies in the list of trustees for different periods, caused by resignations, disqualification and the retiring of members, a ballot took place with the following result:

Trustees for five years—H. Greenbaum, T. Buckley, C. Charleston, John Schenk. For other periods to be decided by lot, S. P. Wood, T. E. Courtney, George Biely, M. Banard, C. Stose, U. P. Harris, J. J. Gillespie, F. L. Yoe.

On motion of Matthias Bonner, it was resolved that there be a special meeting of the members on the 26th instant, to receive the report of the committee appointed to define the powers of the Association.

The meeting then adjourned.

LOCAL MATTERS.

College Boys for One Hundred Days' Service.—The company being raised for Colonel Hancock's regiment, by Capt. A. C. Linn, lately of the Northwestern University at Evanston, promises to be filled up with men of the same character as those comprising the nucleus of the company as started in Evanston. Eight students from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in this city joined the company in a body yesterday. Here is a rare opportunity for young men of character to serve their country in companionship with "kindred spirits." Recruiting office in the recruiting cabin of the 72d Illinois, in Court House square. Men in the country can write to Capt. Linn, at Evanston, Ill., and get transportation to camp.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society will convene at the Hahnemann Medical College, 168 Clark street, Chicago, May 17th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Full delegations from different sections of the State are expected to be present.

German Workingmen's Society.—EDS. TRIBUNE: The Chicago Daily *Times*, in its issue of May 4th, announced to its readers that the German Workingmen's Society of the West Division has organized itself into a political organization called the Fremont Club.

I deem it my duty to state to the public that the German Workingmen's Society of the West Side is a perfectly independent society. Its main object is to promote the interests of the laboring classes, at the same time discussing the important issues of the day. The meeting, as stated in the *Times*, was not instituted by our Society. The hall had only been given to the parties at the request of the Fremont Central Agitation Committee in this city.

(Signed) FREDERICK KOLLMAN, President.

Claims of Freedmen on the Church.

To our brothers and sisters of the churches of Chicago.—from the Ladies Loyal League:

For some time we have been endeavoring, in an organized way, to do something in behalf of the needy and destitute ones of our land. And while thus engaged, our attention has been called in a most especial manner to the unfortunate condition of the Freedmen and women of the South. We feel it unnecessary to mention particularly the list of unhappy circumstances with which they have been and are surrounded. But we most earnestly beg you to remember these few facts in regard to them. When born into the world they at once entered upon a condition of hopeless degradation; a condition known to be such only in the fact that their skin is black while God gave them souls to be saved or lost; souls to be made white with love to Him, or black with the stain of sin. Until the edict of Emancipation went forth to the world, they had been kept in the grossest ignorance of the commonest duties of life. Forbidden by the laws of the so-called Christian States from learning how to be useful to themselves, to each other, or to the world in general, save as such usefulness should answer the selfish purposes of their masters; kept by laws in a condition of total subserviency to the will of a race that strove to boast its superiority over so much that should be dictated to it in all affairs of the least moment, they thus become, in great measure, unfitted to take care of themselves. While in this condition, practically mere children, as regards the development of their mental and moral capacities, and without the least possible preparation for such an event, they were suddenly thrown upon their own resources by the edict of emancipation; given a freedom of which, to say the least, (to the lasting infamy of their oppressors,) they had but a visionary, uncertain idea. This revolution in their political condition involved an entire change in their manner of life and habits, a change that was followed as an imperative consequence, by an amount of destitution, suffering and death, sickening to contemplate. Their deplorable condition can be ameliorated only by energetic and persistent effort on the part of christian men and women. They must be clothed and fed until they can clothe and feed themselves; and that they may do this the more speedily, their intellectual and moral education must be at once commenced. Such effort has been and is being made, and under God's blessing with beneficent results. But the work still goes on slowly. The number of Freedmen and women is rapidly increasing, and we have proof of great want and suffering still existing among them; and there must be still greater efforts made in their behalf. The "Ladies Loyal League" is endeavoring in an organized manner to do a share of this work, but money and means are both lacking; and we come to you, the churches of our city, with this appeal to your "Christian Charity." We have sent two worthy teachers to labor among them, and they must be supported. We propose to make over garments, of which the Freedmen stand in pressing need. We propose in various ways to aid in improving their sanitary condition. We appeal to you to aid us in this great work. Give us money and we will see that it is bestowed where most needed. Money is the most potent to relieve, but in lieu of a charity that reaches deeper into the pockets, contribute your cast-off wearing apparel, and we will make the necessary alterations to render it serviceable.

Again and again we appeal to you! God has blessed many of you with a goodly share of this world's goods. It is here, individually, that you can do good, and will you turn a deaf ear to us? We know that many of you are giving daily, but who of us does not that truly loves his Master above? And did not Christ give his very life for all? For such as these as well as for you and us? Again and again we appeal to you! We appeal to you in the name of Him who said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive;" in the name of Him who said, "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days." Help us, your loyal sisters, in this matter, and the gratitude of thousands will bless you and the God of the oppressed will award you in the Eternal hereafter.

Yours in faith in the ultimate triumph of free principles, LADIES LOYAL LEAGUE of Chicago,
per Mrs. J. M. INGRAHAM, Sec.

Gen. Hancock.—I have for sale a very perfect card photograph of Gen. Hancock; also card pictures of all the prominent actors in the present great struggle in Virginia. Single copies 25 cents, five for one dollar—free by mail.

JOHN R. WALSH, News Agent and Bookseller,
Box 4120, Chicago, Ill.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New York.
Beware of Counterfeits.
Ask for Phalon's—Take no Other.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Dr. Kendall has cured a painful bunion for me and I feel much relief.
JOHN H. FOSTER, M. D., Chicago.
Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails instantaneously and effectually cured by Dr. Kendall. Office Brevoort House, South Clark street.

House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining, Paper Hanging and Window Shades selling, wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph street.

Bloomington Nursery.—5,000 Osage Hedge plants, at $2.00 per thousand. [illegible] Address your orders to F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington, Ill.

Gas Fixtures.—A large, assortment of new patterns [illegible] J. WILLIAMS, [illegible] Randolph street.

Chicago Eye and Ear Infirmary, 124 South Clark Street. Dr. Ephraim's [illegible] in the treatment of Amaurosis, Cataract, Granular [illegible]

Hills, Syphilitic [illegible] Bugs, Roaches, [illegible]

A Pressing Want Supplied.—A large class of unfortunates are to be found in every large city who have been made the victims of designing men and women, and having once strayed from the path of virtue, have contracted diseases which they are ashamed to consult their family physician, and they suffer on for months or perhaps years, the disease constantly increasing in virulence till the grasshopper becomes a burden and death is prayed for as the only means of relief. [illegible]

It is to this class that Dr. Bigelow, No. 155 Clark street, is calculated to be of special service. [illegible]

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Go to the Business of Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College [illegible]

Gas Fixtures.—Call and see my new styles. Prices as low as the lowest. Gas Fitting to order. Carbon Oil, Chandeliers, etc.
H. M. WILMARTH, 169 Lake street.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

(Special Correspondence to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, May 7.

THE POTOMAC ARMY—A GREAT BATTLE AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.

The Secessionists in this city last night announced that Grant had met Lee and been defeated. Now, that a battle was in progress was not known to any one outside of the War Department, at least (if it were known inside) until this morning, when the New York *Tribune's* dispatch was received here and posted on the bulletin boards. There is no doubt that a battle of two days' duration, commencing early Thursday morning, has been fought. What the definite result it has not yet been announced here, though I regret to say a very anxious feeling, regarding the ultimate success of the Union army, prevails. Up to noon no direct communication had been received at the War Department from Gen. Grant, but it was indirectly ascertained that on Friday morning he had telegraphed Gen. Burnside to come to his aid (either for offensive or defensive purposes) with all haste. It was stated that Gen. Burnside would reach General Grant by Friday night, so that from this it would appear that the battle raged all day Thursday, was expected to be renewed Friday morning, and actually was so renewed.

From the situation of affairs, it would appear that Lee had information of Gen. Grant's flank movement on his right (our left) at a sufficiently early time to throw the greater part of his army upon him early on Thursday, on the old Chancellorsville battle ground, and up to Thursday night our army was still standing on the defensive [illegible]

[illegible] If Burnside's reserves were needed to enable Grant to take the offensive, it only shows that the march on Richmond is to be no holiday affair, but a series of the most bloody battles of the war or of history. Before this reaches you, however, you will have news of the true state of affairs.

FROM VIRGINIA—IMPORTANT ORDERS BY GENERAL BURNSIDE.

General Orders—No. —.

HEADQUARTERS 9TH ARMY CORPS, May 2, 1864.

The General commanding publishes the following instructions to the men just entering the service of their country. He expects every old soldier who has learned their value by experience will join in impressing their importance on those who are now to share with him the honor of a soldier's life:

On the march no soldier should quit the ranks on any pretence whatever, without permission of his commanding officer. The army is about to move into the country of an active enemy, with no friendly forts to which to resort, and every straggler runs the risk of Libby Prison, or death.

No soldier should leave camp without his haversack; nor, on any consideration, whether on the march or in action, take off his haversack, canteen, or cartridge box.

He should sleep with his arms within reach.

Washing the feet at night, soaping the stockings and greasing the shoes, will prevent foot soreness.

Cavalry and artillery should husband their forage. Every soldier should endeavor to make his rations hold out longer than the time for which they were issued. A little saving may save a day's starving.

It is well to make little bags, to secure packages, for coffee and sugar. It mixed in the haversack they become worthless.

Blankets and overcoats should never be thrown away, no matter how hot the days. The chief point in health and comfort is to sleep warm. At the same time the recruit should not overload his knapsack; by endeavoring to carry too many comforts he may be compelled to throw away all.

He should never waste a cartridge or a cap. The time may come when every one will tell.

When on picket he must remember that the safety of the whole army may depend upon his vigilance. He should observe and report every unusual sound.

If attacked, he must never retreat unless ordered, and only acting on the defensive, and properly protecting themselves, can keep at bay many times their number, and thus give time to their comrades to form and come to their support.

In action he should keep cool, not loading in haste, but tearing the cartridge and pouring in all the powder before putting in the ball. He should aim deliberately, aim low, and pull the trigger slowly. One shot in five minutes, well aimed, is better than five in a minute without aim.

He should never leave the ranks to carry off the wounded, without permission of his officer—the ambulance attendants will take care of them, and he must remember that his first duty is to stand by his comrades in the fight.

Spies and persons in citizens' dress found lurking in our lines with hostile intent, should be immediately turned over to the provost guard.

Prisoners of war—wounded or not—should be treated with that soldierly kindness and consideration which the Ninth corps has always honorably shown, and which is due to an open enemy.

The General Commanding desires to express to the Ninth corps that he feels the same confidence in them now that he has ever felt in times past, and has ever found just cause for feeling. He believes that they will do their duty thoroughly and heartily on all occasions and under all circumstances.

By command of MAJ. GEN. BURNSIDE.
EDWARD M. NEILL, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

It will thus be seen that every preparation was made that the reserve should be ready to go into action at the first call from the Commanding General.

DIED.

In Washington City, on the morning of Tuesday, the 3d instant, after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, SUSAN FRANCES, wife of Edward R. Hall, Esq., of the Treasury Department.

St. Louis papers please copy.

The Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
MICHIGAN CENTRAL, CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:15 a.m.	[illegible]
Night Express	6:45 p.m.	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—UNION DEPOT WEST SIDE, NEAR MADISON STREET BRIDGE.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO—VIA LOGANSPORT AND RICHMOND.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cin. & Louisville Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
J. H. McVICKER, Proprietor.
ITALIAN OPERA—Faust.
DIRECTOR ... J. GRAU.
Tickets for sale at Higgins' Music Store. Seats can be secured for any one night or all.

THIS WEDNESDAY, May 11, Grand Gala Night.

FAUST.

CARD.—It is a matter of no small pride for Mr. Grau to be the introducer of this chef d'œuvre to the public of Chicago. [illegible]

CHARACTERS IN FAUST:
MEPHISTOPHELES ... SIGNOR SUSINI; MARGHERITA ... Mlle Morensi; Siebel; [illegible]

The Orchestra has been largely increased [illegible]

The Ballet in the Kirmess Scene is under the direction of M'lle ZAVISTOWSKI.

Conductor and Musical Director ... Sig. MUZIO.

To-morrow—NORMA.

In active preparation, MASANIELLO, (the Muette von Portici.)

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD & CO. ... Proprietors and Managers
A. D. BRADLEY ... Director of Amusements

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11th,
Will be presented OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S sterling old Comedy of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Young Marlowe ... Mr. Aiken
Hardcastle ... Mr. Bradley
Tony Lumpkin ... Mr. Dillon
Miss Hardcastle ... Mrs. Perrin
Mrs. Hardcastle ... Mrs. Seccomb

Thursday—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under twelve years, 15 cents. [illegible]

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK. Tickets, 15 cents to all parts of the house.

The Great Museum, with its over 200,000 Curiosities! The Invisible Lady! [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

MONDAY EVENING, May 9th, and every evening during the week.

GREAT PROGRAMME. — SONS OF MALTA — THE ACTIVE BOY. [illegible]

VARIETY THEATRE,
115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK & CO. ... Proprietors.
T. L. FITCH ... Stage Manager.

SEVEN NEW STARS, commencing on Monday evening, May 9th.

First appearance of M'lle MARIETTA RAVEL, the celebrated Tight-Rope Artiste and Premiere Danseuse. [illegible]

BRYAN HALL.
HOUSES CROWDED TO SUFFOCATION.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the

POLOPTICOMORAMA.

Remember, every evening and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A neat, well-built Cottage House. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Auction sale of Real Estate in Bryan Hall, [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots. Good Building and Residence Lots, [illegible] Apply to J. BICKERDIKE, [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farms. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap. A number of improved farms [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—Desirable Lots and Farming Lands [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Wanted for a lady [illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—Furnished rooms with board [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant suit of unfurnished rooms [illegible]

BOARDING—One furnished front room [illegible]

BOARDING—A large double room [illegible]

BOARDING—To some parties a suit of unfurnished rooms [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—[illegible]

LOST—[illegible]

LOST—On the evening of the 7th inst. [illegible]

LOST—[illegible]

Auction Sales.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
PIANO FORTE,
French Mirrors, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Silver-Plated Ware, Oil Paintings, R. C. Bedsteads, Tables, &c. &c.

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 12th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE—New and Second-hand FURNITURE, [illegible] at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

PEREMPTORY CATALOGUE SALE OF STAPLE DRY GOODS.—On WEDNESDAY, May 11th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Brussels Carpets, Fire Proof Safe, Microscope, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 12th, at 9½ o'clock,
At Dwelling 231 Wabash avenue,
all the furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping.
Also, one Fire Proof Safe, one large Microscope.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Cabinet Case Sewing Machine, Oil Paintings, Carpets and New Piano Forte

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, May 13, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms—Parlor Suits, in rosewood and walnut, covered in green reps, [illegible]

ELEGANT CHAMBER SUITS.
In Oiled Walnut and Rosewood.

OIL PAINTINGS.

Twenty Oil Paintings—some very fine and worthy the attention of those wishing a good picture. [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

156 HALF ENAMELED NEW HORSE COLLARS AT AUCTION

At our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, on FRIDAY, May 13th, at 9½ o'clock.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY H. ALEXANDER, 109 Dearborn street. Large peremptory sale of Gents' Clothing, on
Thursday Morning, 12th inst., at 9½ o'clock.
The attention of Dealers is invited.
H. ALEXANDER, Auctioneer.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—100 tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, either in one lot, or in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to GEO. STEEL & CO., 102 South Water street.

FOR SALE—A second-hand Top Buggy, in good condition, suitable for a business man, or for plain family use. Is for sale at house No. 29 Cass st., corner Illinois.

FOR SALE—A copy of the valuable receipt for the celebrated "Worcestershire Sauce," discovered by the late E. F. Dixie, of Boston, Mass. [illegible] Address D. C. MOORE, Chicago, Ill. N. B.—Only one copy will be sold.

FOR SALE—Broom Corn Seed. A first-rate lot [illegible] R. A. HARRIS & BRO., [illegible] North Wells street.

FOR SALE—A new barn to be removed [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine lot of first-class milch cows [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good brewing machine [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, one six horse power portable engine [illegible]

FOR SALE—A second-hand set of Tanner's Tools [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of the hotel known as the Lyon House [illegible]

FOR SALE—Packing House. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Steam Engine [illegible]

FOR SALE—The Soap, Candle and Potash Factory [illegible] JOHN HOFFMANN.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—Machine shop, tools and fixtures. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Distillery, 800 bushels capacity per day, [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents wanted in every School District, Township and County in the State of Illinois and Michigan to sell the Chicago Emancipation Proclamation [illegible]

WANTED. Agents, local and traveling, [illegible] RICE & CO., 137 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. Box 1261.

WANTED—Efficient Agents to sell Burgess's History of the Great Rebellion. [illegible] O. C. GIBBS, P. O. Drawer 6213.

WANTED—[illegible] per day. Men and Agents wanted [illegible]

WANTED—100 Agents to sell the Life of President Lincoln [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—Efficient Agents in every county to sell the Western Edition of J. S. C. Abbott's History of the Rebellion, [illegible] O. F. GIBBS, [illegible] Clark street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED—Efficient Agents in every county [illegible]

WANTED.—Agents wanted to sell the most useful [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. A complete Account of [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell by subscription, Schmucker's History of the Rebellion, [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] per month! I want Agents [illegible] Address JOHN F. LORD, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell the [illegible]

WANTED—5,000 Agents. The [illegible]

WANTED. $75 a Month. [illegible]

Estrayed.

STRAYED—From [illegible] A. VAN [illegible]

Wants.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—A situation in a Drug Store [illegible]

WANTED—A Woman. One who [illegible]

WANTED—Clerks, Book-keepers [illegible]

WANTED—A Man to take care of a [illegible]

WANTED—A Clerk in a retail [illegible]

WANTED—A situation to do plain [illegible]

WANTED—A Boy at 88 South Water street [illegible]

WANTED—$300 bounty. [illegible]

WANTED—A Dress Clerk at HITCHCOCK [illegible]

WANTED—A good business Horse. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Brass Moulder. [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—No. 445, [illegible] JOHN TAYLOR [illegible]

TO RENT—A two-story Frame Dwelling [illegible]

TO RENT—A very desirable [illegible] GEO. PAYSON or CHAS. A. GREGORY.

TO RENT—One of the best [illegible]

TO RENT—The house 36 North [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

Found.

FOUND—A Horse. [illegible]

TAKEN UP—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city, per week	20
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	$10.00
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Tri-Weekly, per year	5.00
Weekly, single subscribers & mo's $1.00	2.00
[illegible]	7.00
[illegible]	15.00
[illegible]	30.00

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The light breaks in. The clouds lift. The doubt is lessened. Through perils which have thickly strewn their glorious path with their fallen comrades, the Army of the Potomac has gone forward. The fighting has been terrific. Brigades and divisions have been poured in and wasted like water spilled upon the ground. A stubborn foe has wrought prodigies of desperate valor. The tactics of the enemy to strike hard blows at the outset, have been practised, never before more vigorously. And yet steadily, unflinchingly onward have pressed the boys in blue. Still the sword of Grant has pointed to Richmond, and his devoted corps leaders have beckoned onward. Wounded, bleeding, with shattered regiments, and an appalling list of casualties, bearing the names of many of our bravest officers, still the cry is, "on to Richmond."

Read it—and the starting tear will not shame your manhood—how the shattered but not defeated Army of the Potomac, bewildered in the horrible mazes of the Wilderness, wist not where they were led, and their hearts chilled with a dread that they were being withdrawn from before the foe. Mark what cheers went up—what huzzas, stifling the groans of the wounded—at the discovery that they were still going toward the rebel capital. Let no one despair of the Republic while it can oppose soldiers so inspired, to the schemes of her enemies in arms. They forgot their wounds, forgot perils past and to come, and stirred the sullen smoke-wreaths of that doubtful battle field with a cheer that will be historic. "On to Richmond."

The news of last night is not decisive. Let us, with all the warnings we have had, build no fond hopes that the worst is past. Trust as we may, let the readers of the TRIBUNE accept the situation as it is, and recognize that no light task remains for our armies in Virginia. But we have the right to rejoice in tokens of progress so well earned. Our army was beyond Spotsylvania. Gen. Hancock's advance had crossed the Po, the second tributary of the Mattapony River. We have struck Lee on his tenderest side by capturing a large amount of his commissary stores, (which, thank Providence, our boys are not obliged to eat) We have taken 5,000 prisoners. We have a new base of supplies, and short land communications to Belle Plain, on the Potomac.

We have passed the dense maze of the bushy swamp called Wilderness, and are in an open country where our magnificent artillery trains can for the first time come into play. The din of battle, from the sharp rattle of musketry, has become the deep diapason of the cannonade. Our army is unconquered in spirit and still large in numbers.

We know not how we may better close our comments upon the news to our readers than in the language of the President's Proclamation elsewhere given: "Enough is "known of army operations within the last "five days to claim our especial gratitude to "God, while what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers to and reliance upon Him (without whom all human "effort is vain)."

Our Georgia letters give interesting details from the advance of Gen. Sherman, but of course anticipated by the wires.

THE GREENBACKS VICTORIOUS.

The contest between Greenbacks and the Wild-cats, in this city, has resulted in the complete triumph of the former. Every effort made to break down and nullify the resolution of the Board of Trade has signally failed. The bankers who most strenuously opposed the time fixed for the adoption of the Legal Tender basis of currency, have all surrendered unconditionally, and pledge themselves that, on Monday, May 16th, and thereafter, Legal Tender and National Bank notes shall be the standard. All other currency will be treated as uncurrent, and received at a discount.

We rejoice that the sober second thought of the bankers has governed their final action, and that they have resolved to carry out the wise and patriotic programme of the Board of Trade. National Currency will soon have replaced the greasy, ragged, counterfeit, miscellaneous trash heretofore imposed on the community. We are fighting for National unity. Let us also have a National Currency of uniform value and physiognomy, and which will be *par* with gold all over the continent, as soon as the rebellion is put down.

The action of the Chicago bankers and the Board of Trade will reform the currency throughout this State and the Northwest, as Chicago is the emporium of Northwestern commercial transactions. When the great financial crash comes, it will save the people of the West millions of dollars of loss. When the local banks blow up, Uncle Sam's bank will be good as old wheat, and those who have abused the TRIBUNE for its persistent advocacy of the national currency standard will thank us for the course we have taken. We knew we were on the right track and that the masses of the people endorsed our views, so we moved on the enemy's works, and with the powerful and indispensable assistance of the old veterans of the Board of Trade, carried them by storm.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Congressional and Military.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 11th, 1864.

The Navy Department are still without official intelligence concerning the recent fight between our ironclad and the rebel ram, in North Carolina [illegible]

It is likely that the Committee on the consular and diplomatic bill, will restore the Senate amendment raising the Belgium minister to a full mission, which was disagreed to by the House.

The House passed the bill striking unemployed Generals from the rolls by an unexpectedly large majority: yeas 78, nays 45, after rejecting the propositions of Messrs. Cox and Kernan to create a Board or Court of Inquiry, bearing upon competency or incompetency of officers not in active service. The House having agreed to the Senate amendments to the act establishing the postal money order system, it only wants the President's signature to become a law. The Senate passed the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson some weeks since, to reorganize the Quartermaster Department.

The only amendment adopted relates to the method of inspecting clothing, and camp, and garrison equipage.

The Senate passed the House bill granting lands to the McGregor and Sioux City Railroad in Iowa.

The speech of Mr. Allison, of Iowa, in favor of building homes for soldiers on confiscated lands of rebels, was very able, and a large number of copies have been ordered for circulation during the coming campaign.

The Senate Naval Committee reported favorably on Mr. Trumbull for the Navy Yards and depot at Cairo.

Among the officers dismissed this week is Col. O. H. Moore, 25th Michigan, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman and habitual drunkenness.

H. C. Caldwell has been nominated United States District Judge of Arkansas.

FROM WARREN COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MONMOUTH, May 11th.

Warren county has two full companies of one hundred days men. They expect to leave for Quincy this week.

Davis Closes the Session.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Garret Davis got started again in the Senate this afternoon. As usual, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Rebel Raid Commenced.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The New York Tribune's [illegible]